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HISTORY OF THE
50th
INFANTRY BRIGADE
1914-1919



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HISTORY OF THE
50th
INFANTRY BRIGADE

1914 — 1919

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PRINTED IN ENGLAND
AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

5821-1-128

PREFACE

In publishing for private circulation this account
of the 50th Infantry Brigade the editors are fully

The maps (printed by 'Geographia', Ltd., Fleet Street, London) have in some cases been based on official War Office maps. The permission of the Secretary of State for War to do this is hereby acknowledged.

earlier part of the war.

The editors wish to acknowledge gratefully the very valuable help given by various officers of the brigade.

September 1919.

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PREFACE

IN publishing for private circulation this account of the 50th Infantry Brigade, the editors are fully conscious that it is in many respects unworthy of the great events which it records, and possibly in some details inaccurate. There has, however, been considerable difficulty in collecting the necessary records and statistics, more especially in the case of the 7th Yorkshire Regiment, which was disbanded in March 1918.

While endeavouring to include as many personal incidents as possible, to add interest to the narrative, it is realized that many worthy of record must have been omitted ; especially where concerned with the earlier part of the war.

The editors wish to acknowledge gratefully the very valuable help given by various officers of the brigade.

September 1919.

CONTENTS

CHAP.	PAGE
I. FORMATION AND TRAINING IN ENGLAND (SEPTEMBER 1914 TO JULY 1915)	7
II. ARRIVAL IN FRANCE—YPRES—TRENCH WARFARE FROM JULY 1915 TO JUNE 1916	13
III. THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME AND SUBSEQUENT TRENCH WARFARE (JULY 1916 TO DECEMBER 1916)	23
IV. THE BATTLE OF ARRAS, 1917—TRENCH WARFARE, MAY 1917 TO AUGUST 1917—YPRES, WINTER 1917-18 . . .	37
V. THE RETREAT, MARCH 1918	47
VI. TRENCH WARFARE ON THE ANCRE (APRIL TO AUGUST 1918)	59
VII. THE FINAL ADVANCE (AUGUST 1918 TO NOVEMBER 1918)	67
VIII. DEMOBILIZATION	116

APPENDICES

1. ORDER OF BATTLE	125
2. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE BRIGADE	130
3. CASUALTIES	166
4. HONOURS AND AWARDS	167

CHAPTER I

TRAINING IN ENGLAND

Formation of the Brigade—Wareham—Romsey—Fovant
—Embarkation.

ABOUT the middle of September 1914 there poured some 15,000 men into the peaceful heaths and fields of the Frome. It was an invasion mainly of Northerners, men of habits and manners different from those of the south, and of strange dialects which, beside the soft accent of the Dorset speech, sounded almost as an alien language. Yet, unlike the last invaders in history, the Danes, who came by sea, they were welcome. For this was part of Kitchener's army of volunteers, then the contempt, but later the wonder of its enemies, and amongst these men was numbered a battalion of the County Regiment, for whose sake alone natives of Dorset would have been kind to their companions in arms.

This was the beginning of the 17th Division, two-thirds of which settled at Bovington, in days to come the home of tanks. Divisional Headquarters and Royal Engineers were stationed in Wareham. To the 50th Brigade was given a sloping field a little over a mile west of Wareham, between the road and the railway that ran to Dorchester. It was a gorgeous spot; clear and free, swept by the winds, sometimes too tyrannously; with nothing to cheat the sun of its full play. Three miles to the south lay the barrier

line of the Purbeck Hills ; the west was open to the setting sun and the west winds ; on the north stretched miles of waste land, known in the *Wessex Tales* of Thomas Hardy by the name of Egdon Heath.

In September the 50th Brigade was made up of the 10th Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment (Lt.-Col. H. K. Umfreville, D.S.O.), the 7th Bn. The East Yorkshire Regiment (Lt.-Col. G. Mackensie-Edwards), the 7th Bn. The Yorkshire Regiment (Lt.-Col. D. A. Fife, C.M.G.), and the 7th Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment (Bt.-Col. H. N. Biass). Subsequently in December 1914 the 7th Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment became divisional troops (pioneers), and were replaced in the brigade by the 6th Bn. The Dorsetshire Regiment (Lt.-Col. C. A. Rowley, D.S.O.) which had up to this time been intended for the pioneer battalion of the division. The brigade was commanded by Brig.-General C. Reay, C.B. Of the officers, the regular serving soldiers could be counted on the fingers of two hands ; and with the exception of a few retired majors who had volunteered their services, the remaining officers came from business or university or school, possessing in most cases such military knowledge as the Territorial System or the Officers' Training Corps can impart. Each battalion counted a certain number of regular warrant officers and non-commissioned officers whose training and service were of the greatest value : but of the men only a very small percentage were ex-soldiers. It could, indeed, be justly described as a civilian army ; nor, for a time, did it get rid of its civilian clothes. But the training to convert it into a body fit to meet the most highly disciplined and organized enemy began

and continued strenuously and with a will : and the hot dusty days of September and October were very full of work. Some companies averaged twelve miles' marching a day for five weeks ; others laboured on the square. For six full days a week, often with 'night operations' in addition, they worked : such was the hurry and anxiety to get prepared to go overseas by January or at any rate the spring, lest the fighting should be over first—sanguine and idle hopes, as wide of reality as the current estimate attached to 'Duration of the War' ! For who could crowd into a few brief months all the training of seven years, with very few instructors of previous experience, and much of the paraphernalia of barracks wanting ? Even rifles were scarce and companies took them over alternately, enjoying them in turn like the roast and stew from the cookhouse. But at last and by instalments things came : beds and furniture, equipment and rifles, horses and mules and vehicles, even Charlie Chaplin in the cinema. The mules in their grotesque way signalled the importance of their arrival ; but the day on which rifles were issued caused a greater stir, for it hastened the move from the tented camp on Worgret, with its mud and heather paths and wind, to the unfinished hutments nearer the town : a quick Sunday shift, the first of innumerable Sunday moves ; men carrying their beds and belongings down the road, and leaving their first home to sudden desolation, crowned by the gaunt shape of a rusted de-lousing machine and the isolation hut. Not too soon : for a gale shortly after made merry with the stacked tent-boards, lifting them over the hedge into the road, and many a tent, long since patched and leaky, saw

the end of its active service. Yet, in that camp, existence had been happy ; and probably most of those who survived to the end of the war give it pride of place in their recollections. Hearts were free of care and buoyed by hope, not yet dulled by routine and the repetition of ugly things ; bodies were fit (save for vaccination) and vigorous through regularity of life, and minds unburdened by the knowledge that brings sorrow, freshened by new experiences, and kept in balance by the humour which turns discomfort into laughter and discovers some element of mirth in all the tempers of men and the sport of circumstance—no inadequate condition to meet the strain of battle-fields and trenches in France and Flanders.

After Xmas and New Year, when all ranks were given leave, the rifle range was ready, and a regular course was fired. Pride of regiment and mutual rivalry were awakened and felt perhaps for the first time : units had not met before on the same ground. Hyde Heath was a bleak spot in January and February ; trying for all, but especially for the markers in the butts. But the coffee stall was a boon, though but a poor forerunner of the Divisional Canteen. On the range staff officers became known by sight to all ranks : not least the G.O.C., Major-General T. D. Pilcher, C.B. In the idle moments of range practices, on the marches out and home, judging distance and the other accompaniments of musketry were provided for ; and those to whom such things are dear enjoyed themselves.

Battalion and brigade training followed, and included a twenty-four hours' spell 'in trenches' with relief.

These trenches had been dug on the hills above Wareham, and under the eagle eyes of adjutants, commanding officers, and generals, no one dared to show so much as a finger above the parapet in daylight. Divisional manœuvres were the finale. To have missed these was to have missed much : drawn-out days in lovely weather on Great Ovens Hill or Gore Heath, Gallows Hill or the Purbeck Hills : long marches, assemblies, formations, assaults, charges (with valiant contempt of death and cheers truly British), reorganizations under the eyes of a pulverized yet living foe, arguments and pow-wows—all the details and diversions of sham fights. Life was at this time expansive : not unvaried by minor excitements of rumours of Germans landing on the coast ; strange lights ; sudden musterings of emergency companies ; holidays by the sea, and cooking in canteens ; bathing in the Piddle ; and wild rushes to cope with heath-fires, of which the most formidable was that at Arne on May 12th. Great days surely, taking them all in all ; days to dream of.

On May 27th began that wandering life which was only to finish with the end of the war. Never were battalions to be for more than one month continuously in the same billets : the diary is full of packing and unpacking, of renewal of boots and inspections of feet. Boots and feet ! How they quarrelled with the stomach for preference of treatment. The new area was east of Romsey, distant from Wareham as the crow flies some thirty-six miles ; but the road followed measured fifty and took four days to cover. At an early hour the columns quitted Wareham to the sound of brave music, but very regrettfully : many would never see the place again.

Bournemouth and Poole, markets of week-end pleasures, noted if not notorious, were left far away on the right ; and the march finished at Canford Park, near Wimborne. The second stage was to Somerley Park, close by the Avon ; the third through the New Forest to Lyndhurst, where golfers with horror saw troops bivouac on the greens. On Sunday, June 1st, the end was reached at Romsey and Ampfield. This was the area of assembly for divisions about to cross to France. Training was chiefly in digging ; sandbags, ludicrously few, were drawn from stores, and after use dutifully returned. Some brigade training was added. Later in the month battalions moved by rail to Fovant, a camp in the making, to finish shooting practices and field firing, and returned to the neighbourhood of Romsey for the last days in England. On July 13th the brigade entrained for Folkestone.

CHAPTER II

NINE MONTHS IN THE SALIENT

Arrival in France—Instruction in trenches—St. Eloi—Rest at Steen-voorde—Hooge—Rest at Nordausques—St. Eloi—The Bluff—Rest at Strazeele—Armentières—Rest at Nordausques.

By early morning on July 14th the whole brigade was in France. It had been a dark night for the crossing, with a calm and slightly phosphorescent sea. Destroyers acted as escort : and, to give a further sense of danger, smoking was forbidden. The regimental transport, the machine gun sections, and brigade signal section had already crossed over from Southampton to Havre, and rejoined the rest of the brigade at Pont de Briques. The first welcome of ‘sunny’ France was chill, and the camp on the hill uncomfortable. But there were eggs and milk and butter and bread to be had, and that simple minimum of Anglo-Gallic to be learnt which was to suffice as the medium of commerce and intercourse for the rest of the war. Here, too, maps were issued which seemed to provide for an early advance to Brussels, though Hazebrouck V^A met all needs for the next eleven months. On the night of the 15th troops made their first acquaintance with cattle-trucks : but the journey was short to Lumbres. Here the brigade rested for two days, before moving into a forward area. On the 18th the brigade billeted in Arques, passing St. Omer on the south side. On the 19th

the route lay through the outskirts of Cassel, avoiding the worst of the hill, to Steenvoorde, and imposed a severe test on march discipline. On the morning of the 20th the brigade was inspected by General Sir H. Plumer, K.C.B., commanding the 2nd Army, the defender of Ypres, and already secure of fame. At Steenvoorde for the first time signs of war were evident. The Germans at the limit of their advance had reached this region : infrequent aeroplanes attracted all eyes : shells burst in the sky far to the east, though letters to England placed them much nearer : most impressive of all, the sound of the guns and the flashes by night stirred the imagination.

On the 22nd a horrible night march over Mont des Cats and Mont Noir by bad roads, in a stuffy atmosphere, and under occasional torrents of rain brought the brigade through Westoutre to La Clytte : and a miserable accommodation awaited all ranks at the end. During the week that followed, platoons from all battalions were sent into the trenches at Kemmel or Sanctuary Wood for instruction : units of the 46th (Territorial) Division acted as kindly godfathers, while at La Clytte itself first lessons were given in bombing, and casualties began.

By the 2nd of August the division was considered fit to hold the line, and took over the St. Eloi sector. The 50th Brigade, less the 6th Bn. The Dorsetshire Regiment, relieved the 7th Infantry Brigade in St. Eloi. The 6th Dorsets were attached to this brigade in the line at La Brique, north of Ypres, where a few inhabitants still lingered on the south-west side, and held the trenches from the 3rd to the 15th, moving back then to the canal bank till the 19th, when it

rejoined the brigade at Reninghelst. Much by now was learnt, at a price not immoderately high, and the mind, helped by the saving grace of humour, which was one secret of sanity, had overcome the first shock caused by scenes of ruin and utter desolation.

Until October 4th, when the 14th Division took over, the 17th Division remained on the same front. The 50th Brigade worked with the 51st, doing tours of eight days in the line and eight days at Reninghelst. The trenches were quiet except for mortars, and fairly comfortable; the march to and fro was some seven miles; Reninghelst itself not amiss, though the huts were indifferent. It was heaven compared with what was to come. The brigade returned to Steenvoorde, and, after eighteen days spent in rest and training, especially in the use of bomb and Lewis gun, marched eastwards again towards Vlamertinghe to take over the Hooge sector from the 9th Brigade. Rest billets were at Busseboom, in a detestable camp of intolerable filth, where a fetid and evil-coloured liquid oozed up from ground which Belgian labour had surfeited with manure. Nor were any steps taken, until the very end (unless indeed the offer of a staff officer to provide a steam roller to squash out the mud was intended seriously), to improve this disgusting spot. Back to an obscene slough, which was each day discovered to be more and more repulsive, troops had to come, after exacting hardships in the trenches. The distance through Ypres was nine miles, along miserable roads; and after early frosts there was heavy and continuous rain, which converted many trenches into quagmires. Dug-outs did not exist; and rotting corpses, or parts of them, scattered in profusion, were continually

being disinterred from their scant covering. Warfare was not violent, though at times shelling was severe. But the enemy were in a dominating position ; and if it was an honour to guard the Menin road, the call on physical endurance and determination was very severe. Apart from leave, which began its slow rounds in November, the only respite was found in the cellars and ramparts of Ypres, which were dry and warm; for the benefit of short tours in the line was annulled by the long marches, bad conditions in rest, and the interminable fatigues. Not a little satisfaction was given by the visit of naval ratings from the Grand Fleet, who after twenty-four hours in the trenches expressed a lively sympathy and returned wiser men. Considerable stir was caused by the gas attack on December 19th. This only indirectly affected the 50th Brigade, of which two battalions were sent up through Ypres to construct an emergency breastwork (part of this served in 1918 as a front line). On New Year's Eve the artillery indulged in a riot of firing, answered on New Year's morning with equal bitterness by the enemy guns on the guiltless infantry. Yet, in spite of all, the sick-wastage of the brigade was extraordinarily low, nor were casualties heavy.

On January 8, 1916, the brigade was relieved by the 72nd Brigade and moved back by train to the Nordausques area. Here men lived in comfort and decency, and the physical ravages of the last three months were repaired. An uneventful period of pleasurable routine in normal country and very fair weather ended on February 6th, when battalions again moved forward by train to the Reninghelst area via Godewaersvelde. By the 8th the whole

brigade was in reserve to the Vth Corps. On the 9th the strength of the brigade was increased by the arrival of the 50th Coy. Machine Gun Corps from England.

On February 12th the Germans attacked the British line on a broad front north of Pilkem, and on February 14th attacked and captured the trenches held by the 51st Brigade on the 'Bluff' (north of St. Eloi) and 500 yards north of it. The attack was preceded by an intense bombardment and the explosion of several mines, which destroyed much of the trenches. The Bluff itself was a mound of considerable importance on the north side of the Ypres-Commines Canal. At the time of the German attack the 50th Brigade was in divisional reserve at Reninghelst. Local counter-attacks on the night of the 14th failed to regain the Bluff, and at about 2 a.m. on the 15th the Dorsets, West Yorkshires, and East Yorkshires were moved forward: the Dorsets to Dickebusch, West Yorkshires to Scottish Wood, East Yorkshires to 51st Brigade Headquarters.

Previously on the 14th, the Yorkshire Regiment, who were moving up to relieve the 12th Manchester Regiment (52nd Brigade), were stopped and ordered to take up positions in G.H.Q. line north of Voormezeele. Two companies of the Yorkshires and two companies West Yorkshires were ordered during the night 14/15th to be attached to the 10th Lancashire Fusiliers (52nd Brigade), who were holding the trenches immediately south of the canal. None of these companies was engaged in the actual fighting at the Bluff, but all had plenty to do carrying bombs, and suffered a number of casualties. The remaining

two companies of the Yorkshires after being employed on bomb-carrying remained during the night 15/16th in the G.H.Q. line, and the other two companies of the West Yorkshires stayed in Scottish Wood. The 15th was a bitterly cold night and the move was carried out in a storm of sleet. After some marching and counter-marching the East Yorkshires, who had been put at the disposal of the G.O.C. 51st Brigade, were ordered to send two companies into the line to relieve two companies of one of the battalions of the 51st Brigade which had been badly hammered ; this relief was carried out with considerable difficulty during daylight, and the remaining two companies of the battalion were brought up at nightfall. The Dorsets meanwhile remained at Dickebusch. At about noon this battalion received orders that it was to take part in a counter-attack under orders of the 52nd Brigade. These orders were cancelled at 4.45 p.m., when a car arrived to take the commanding officer and two other officers to the 51st Brigade Headquarters instead of the 52nd. On arrival there the G.O.C. 51st Brigade explained the details of a counter-attack which was to commence at 9 p.m. the same evening. Time was thus very short. The Dorsets were ordered by telephone to move at once from Dickebusch to the canal west of the Bluff, and the commanding officer and adjutant proceeded direct there to meet the battalion. It proved, however, impossible for the battalion to get to its position in time, and most of the troops had to pass through the enemy barrage on their way to the assembly positions. The attack was carried out by two companies ; these companies were led by guides to

a point about 400 yards west of the Bluff, where they deployed. The ground was in a very sodden condition and got worse towards the canal. Attacking over unknown ground, and with no artillery support, the two companies eventually found themselves up against the enemy positions. The right company, which was working up the canal bank, was heavily enfiladed from the top of the Bluff at point-blank range and lost all its officers. One platoon of the left company got into the enemy lines, but was unable to maintain its position. The right company then wheeled up to the left and made a gallant effort to reach the top of the Bluff, but the enemy held a strong position, well backed up by machine guns, and the attempt failed. Meanwhile the East Yorkshires had been co-operating on the left, by bombing up communication trenches, but they too were held up without making much progress. The counter-attack thus failed and the failure was due to lack of time to make proper preparations. In connexion with the many gallant deeds performed in this, the first heavy action in which the brigade took part, the following names deserve mention :

Captain B. C. Mozley, 6th Dorsets, who took command of the remnants of the two attacking companies and maintained the position gained until ordered to withdraw (awarded D.S.O.).

No. 12349, Sergeant H. Bukely (Orderly-room Sergeant, 6th Dorsets), who repeatedly organized parties of volunteers to carry back wounded from the German parapet itself after the attack was over (awarded D.C.M.).

At 5 a.m. orders were received for the Dorsets to

withdraw to Dickebusch and East Yorkshires to consolidate where they were.

Casualties were as follows :

Unit.	Officers.			N.C.O.'s and Men.		
	K.	W.	M.	K.	W.	M.
West Yorkshires . . .	—	1	—	6	27	8
East Yorkshires . . .	1	2	1	20	113	6
Yorkshires . . .	—	—	—	—	50	—
Dorsets . . .	3	6	—	15	100	30

After the failure at the Bluff the task of recapture was taken up by the higher command, and the division held the trenches during the preliminary bombardment which lasted from February 21st to March 2nd. On the latter date the 76th Brigade made a successful assault. Very severe retaliation fell on the trenches held by the 50th Brigade south of the canal and upon Spoil Bank, causing some 150 casualties.

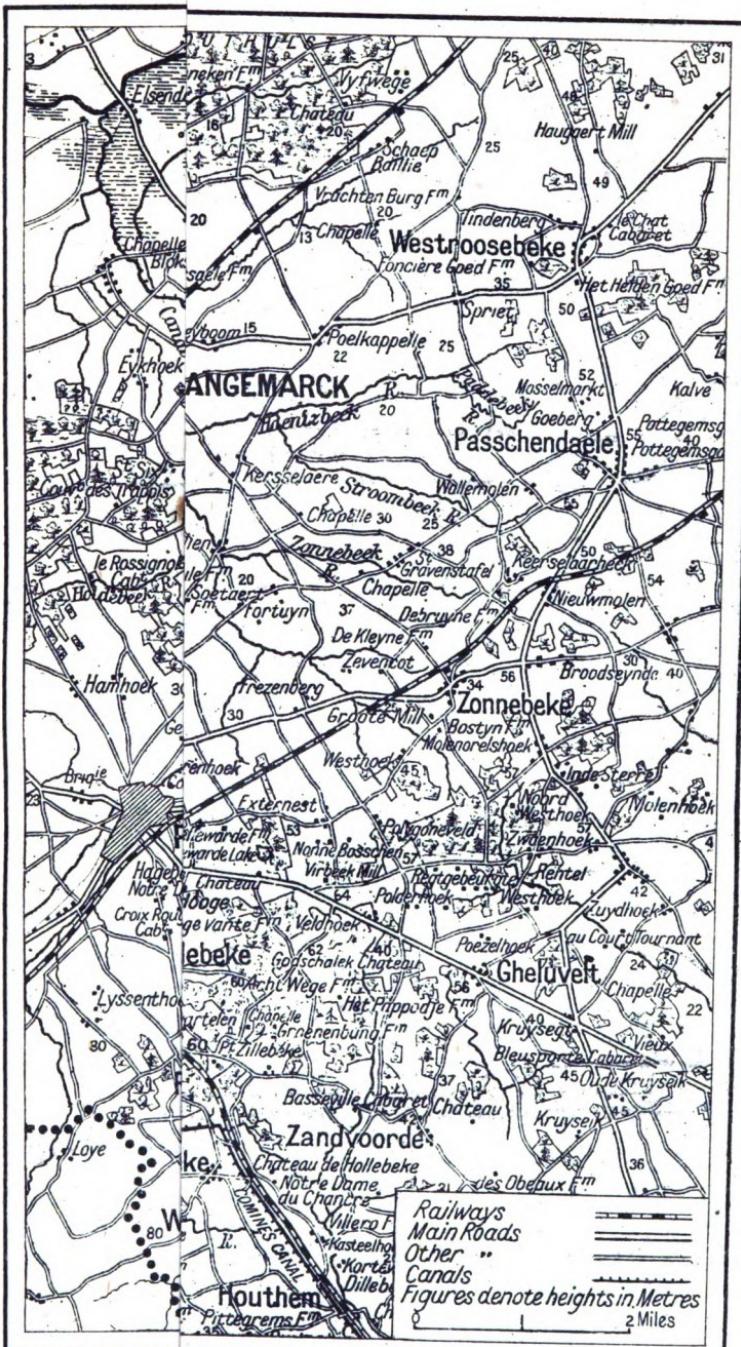
On March 11th the brigade was relieved by the 8th Brigade, or rather its skeleton, and marched back to Strazeele, stepping off the *pavée* of Belgium on to the high roads of France with unfeigned delight. The route lay through Bailleul, of happy memory and a dreadful fate. After a rest of nine days, during which Lieut.-General Sir Charles Ferguson held an inspection, the brigade moved by easy stages to Armentières, and on the 28th took over the Lys sector, where it interchanged with the 52nd Brigade. At this time Brig.-General W. T. B. Glasgow, C.M.G., assumed command. Compared with the torture of the salient existence here was bliss, both in and out of the line. Trenches were good and dry, and within

an easy two-hours' march from billets : lilies of the valley, narcissus, and lilac bloomed as far up as the reserve line : even in the front line there were wall-flowers and forget-me-nots : neither were there arduous fatigues, nor any artillery fire to matter, except on April 26th, when the Duke of Wellington's Regiment (52nd Brigade) was raided and one company suffered heavily from the bombardment. But the real joys were in Armentières, whose factories and houses, standing entire, provided first-rate billets for all ranks. There was a cinema, many pianos (who of the 17th Division has not sung the 'Muffin Man' ?), good estaminets, shops, abundant food, and glorious baths at Nieppe. The atmosphere of spring had its own exhilarating effect.

This period ended on May 12th, when the 1st New Zealand Brigade came in with the Australians. The brigade marched back through Estaires, the Forest of Nieppe, and Arques to the Nordausque area, in order to train for the great summer battle of the Somme. The month that followed was one of the happiest of all the time spent in France. The weather was perfect ; the country full of growing crops and fruits. Quarters were comfortable, if not luxurious, and training, though intensive, was enjoyable. Units were exercised mainly in assaults on trench systems and in semi-open warfare. Conditions produced a feeling of fitness in mind and body such as had not been known since England was left ; and moral was heightened by the expectation of taking part in great events.

On June 11th the brigade marched to St. Omer and entrained for Longeau, passing into the 4th Army, under the command of General Sir H. Rawlinson.

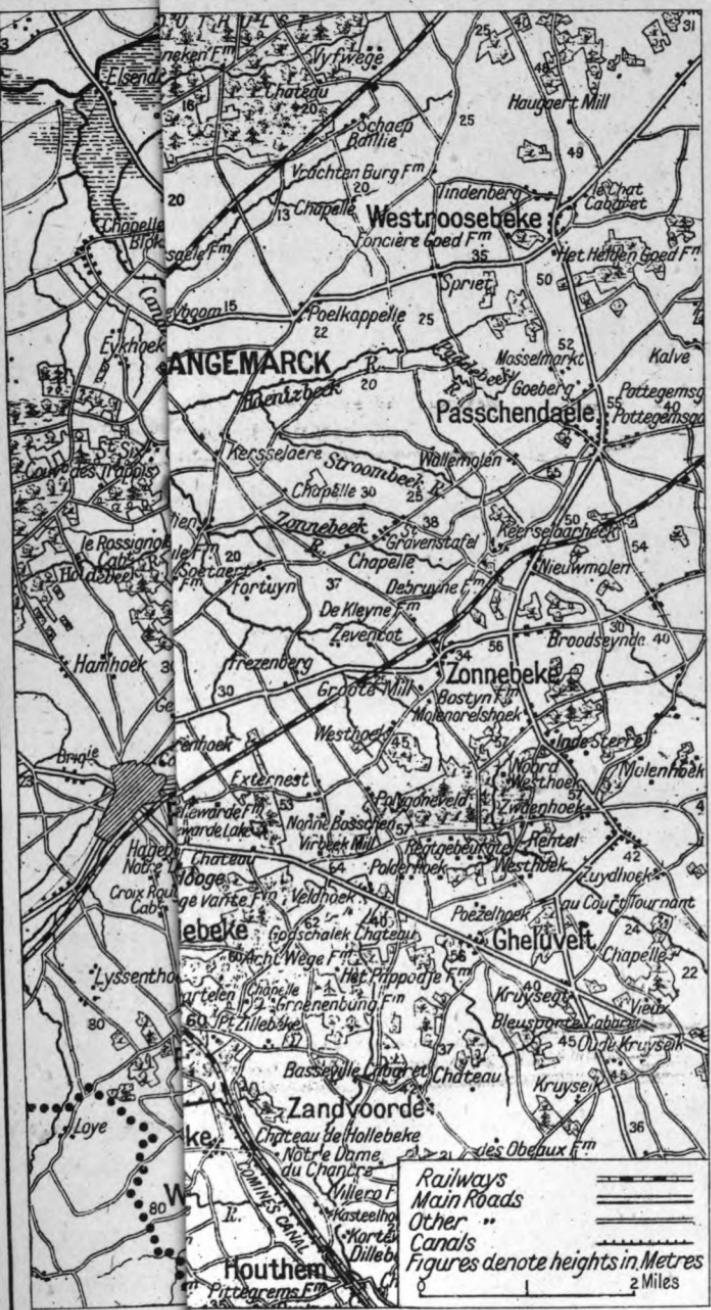
The first billets were at Bussy. On the 13th representatives of the brigade attended a memorial service to Lord Kitchener; on the same day the Yorkshires and the East Yorkshires took over the trenches in the Maple Redoubt sector from the 22nd Infantry Brigade—the other two battalions of the brigade remaining at Bussy.



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CHAPTER III

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

Preparations—Operations July 1st–10th (Fricourt to Mametz Wood)—Longueval—Rest at Dernancourt—Rest at Halloy—Trenches at Hébuterne—Rest at St. Riquier—Hébuterne—Lesbœufs—Rest at Molliens-Vidame—Morval—Rest at Corbie—Sailly-Saillisel—Rest at Heilly and Warloy.

FROM the 13th–23rd June the brigade held trenches at Maple Redoubt with two battalions in the line and two battalions resting at Bussy. The front was broken by enormous craters and harassed by canisters. But the main interest centred on completing equipment and stores, and on the study of maps and reconnaissance of ground. The freedom of movement and the great width of view came as a refreshing surprise to those accustomed to northern flats. The rest camp was at Heilly on the banks of the Ancre, and from the hills above it the bombardment could be watched at night. On the 26th Major-General Pilcher delivered a short speech to the troops. Zero had been fixed for the 28th, and by the 27th battalions and headquarters were in their battle stations ; but a delay of forty-eight hours was suddenly interposed, necessitated by the heavy rain.

The British line at Fricourt took a sharp bend from the north to the east ; so that the 21st Division on the left of the brigade faced east, and the 7th, on the right, faced north. The attacks of these two divisions

were intended to converge near the north-east end of Fricourt Wood ; but while the left flank of the 7th Division was sufficiently protected by the lie of the ground, the right flank of the 21st was dangerously exposed. To cover this flank was the first duty of the 50th Brigade, for which purpose it was attached to the 21st Division. This done, its second task was to assault and clear Fricourt village and wood, and ensure contact between the divisions on right and left.

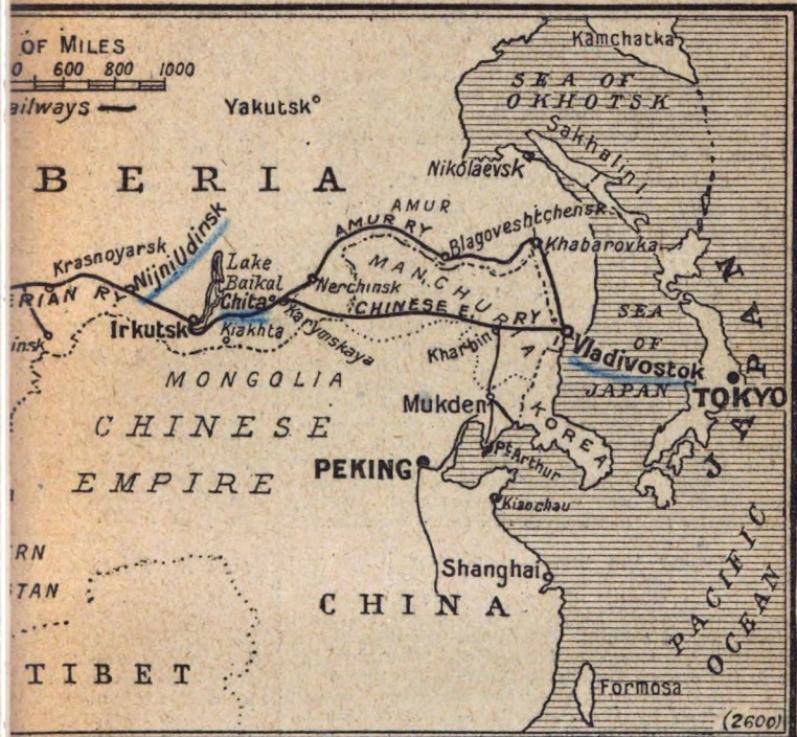
The dispositions effected to carry these plans into execution were as follows. The 7th Yorkshire Regiment, which was to attack the village, held trenches from the cemetery to the 'Tambour' ; the 10th West Yorkshire Regiment, detailed to form the defensive flank, stretched from the 'Tambour' to the apex of 'Purfleet' ; the 7th East Yorkshire Regiment were in support in Bécordel and 'Bonté Redoubt', ready to follow up as the assault was delivered ; the 6th Dorset Regiment was in reserve at Méaulte, together with three sections of the Machine Gun Company—the other section was in line covering the assault ; and the Trench Mortar Battery (formed in April) was in the 'Tambour', engaged in the bombardment. Brigade Headquarters was in dug-outs near 'Bonté Redoubt'.

This was the situation at 7 a.m. on July 1st, when the bombardment reached its greatest fury. Half an hour later the assault was launched. The leading companies of the West Yorkshires entered the German lines with few casualties, but the two companies in rear were caught by machine gun fire from Fricourt and annihilated. With these companies were the commanding officer (Lt.-Col. Dickson), the second-in-command (Major Knott, D.S.O.), and the adjutant.

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

25

MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.



to the Black Sea. They are operating in three fields. One body, under command of General Kaledin, is operating along the Murman railway and the ports of Petchenga and Kola on the coast to oppose them. The largest number of enemy troops is in the second objective, which appears to be Tsaritzyn and the cornlands of the Volga. The third objective is to hold the Trans-Siberian line from Penza through Samara as far east as Vladivostok, where they are in partial control of the line. Thence to Vladivostok the

The ground was thick with dead, and two men's Land

were intended to converge near the north-east end of Fricourt Wood ; but while the left flank of the 7th Division was sufficiently protected by the lie of the ground, the right flank of the 21st was dangerously exposed. To cover this flank was the first duty of the 50th Brigade, for which purpose it was attached to the 21st Division. This done, its second task was to assault and clear Fricourt village and wood, and ensure contact between the divisions on right and left.

The dispositions effected to carry these plans into execution were as follows. The 7th Yorkshire Regiment, which was to attack the village, held trenches from the cemetery to the 'Tambour' ; the 10th West Yorkshire Regiment, detailed to form the defensive flank, stretched from the 'Tambour' to the apex of 'Purfleet' ; the 7th East Yorkshire Regiment were in support in Bécordel and 'Bonté Redoubt', ready to follow up as the assault was delivered ; the 6th Dorset Regiment was in reserve at Méaulte, together with three sections of the Machine Gun Company—the other section was in line covering the assault ; and the Trench Mortar Battery (formed in April) was in the 'Tambour', engaged in the bombardment. Brigade Headquarters was in dug-outs near 'Bonté Redoubt'.

This was the situation at 7 a.m. on July 1st, when the bombardment reached its greatest fury. Half an hour later the assault was launched. The leading companies of the West Yorkshires entered the German lines with few casualties, but the two companies in rear were caught by machine gun fire from Fricourt and annihilated. With these companies were the commanding officer (Lt.-Col. Dickson), the second-in-command (Major Knott, D.S.O.), and the adjutant.

They were all killed and communication with the battalion became impossible. From reports of observers and information of survivors it was clear that the leading companies reached their objectives ; but, being unsupported, they were overwhelmed and divided into isolated groups ; one detachment effected a junction with the 21st Division. Machine gun fire, continuously maintained from Fricourt, prevented any further move forward from the original British line. Between 1 and 2 p.m. the position of the West Yorkshires became even more desperate, the enemy trying to bomb them out of their line.

The first stage, therefore, had been a failure ; not from any lack of courage, which had been heroic : but the system of following a barrage was not yet developed, and the artillery had failed to destroy or neutralize the deadly nests of machine guns in Fricourt.

To restore the situation, and to carry out the second part of the programme, the 7th East Yorkshire Regiment moved up in order to co-operate with the Yorkshire Regiment. At 2.30 p.m. the second assault was delivered by both battalions together. The same murderous fire swept it away. In the 7th Yorkshire Regiment alone 13 officers and over 300 men became casualties in the first three minutes. Thus six hours' fruitless fighting had destroyed one battalion completely, and the larger part of two others. And of what magnificent stuff had they proved themselves to be ! Each line, with the fate of those in front terribly evident to their eyes, mounted the parapet, and stepped forward to face the same storm of bullets and to be mown down in the same pitiless fashion. The ground was thick with dead, and No Man's Land

up to the enemy parapet was so covered with wounded that no further bombardment was possible. Yet, once more a final assault was ordered and the 6th Dorsetshire Regiment moved up at 5.30 p.m. At the last moment the attack was cancelled. During the night the 51st Brigade came up to relieve. The enemy, however, withdrew from Fricourt before dawn. The remnant of the brigade went back to Heilly and Méaulte to reorganize as best it could, and to provide on that same night working and carrying parties to the 51st Brigade. Fricourt was already a big dump and crowded with troops.

By the time the second series of operations began for the 50th Brigade, the advance had been carried as far as Quadrangle Trench (north of Mametz Wood). On July 5th the 7th East Yorkshire Regiment had been attached to the 52nd Brigade and had relieved one of its battalions in the trenches. On the 6th orders were received by the 50th Brigade to be ready to take over part of the line from the 38th Division, which had relieved the 7th, with a view to an attack on Mametz Wood from the west. The brigade was in position by midnight of the 6th/7th, headquarters being in Fricourt Château. The intention was for the East Yorkshire Regiment and Dorsetshire Regiment to assault from Quadrangle Alley and Bottom Wood; the Yorkshire Regiment was in reserve, and the remnants of the West Yorkshire Regiment were left in Méaulte for purposes of carrying. The possibility of this operation depended on the success of an attack by the 52nd Brigade on Quadrangle Support, the vital point to secure being the junction of this trench with Quadrangle Alley. At 2 a.m. on the 7th the

52nd Brigade went over the top, but failed to gain the whole of its objective. At 7 a.m. the 9th German Grenadier Regiment delivered a violent counter-attack, which was itself taken in flank by an assault made an hour later by the 23rd Division against Contalmaison. In this confused situation the East Yorkshire Regiment was ordered to make an attack on the junction, in the hope that, if successful, they would cut off the remains of the Grenadier Regiment as well as pave the way for the venture against Mametz Wood. The objective was reached, but bombs and enfilade machine gun fire drove the assailants back to a point fifty yards short of the junction. At 6.10 p.m. orders were issued for a second attack, to coincide at 8 p.m. with that of the Dorsets, who had hitherto been waiting in Bottom Wood for the situation farther north to declare itself. A very heavy downpour of rain at this time made the task more difficult, and in a few minutes the trenches were full of a very glutinous mud. Both attacks failed : one company of the Dorsets suffering heavily from enfilade fire from Mametz Wood. The 38th Division was to have attacked Mametz Wood at the same time on the right of the 6th Dorsets, but this attack did not eventuate.

At 7 a.m. on July 8th the Yorkshire Regiment relieved the East Yorkshire Regiment in Quadrangle Trench, and in conjunction with the 51st Brigade, which had replaced the 52nd, delivered a third assault on the junction. This and four succeeding attacks all failed. Not till the eighth attempt, made at 10 p.m. on the 10th, did the Yorkshire Regiment finally attain their object. Meanwhile at 9 p.m. on the 8th the Dorsets, attacking from Quadrangle

28 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

Trench, occupied the greater part of Wood Trench, and connected the two together, intending to capture the remainder at 2 a.m. on the 9th, when the assault of the 38th Division was due to take place.

This operation, however, was postponed until the morning of the 10th. By 5 a.m. on that day their advance began to make headway, and by 6 a.m. the Dorsets gained contact with the 113th Brigade in Strip Trench. Thus after repeated and costly efforts the junction and Wood Trench had been gained, and were handed over to two battalions of the 21st Division by 4 a.m. on the 11th.

There had been incessant fighting from July 7th to July 10th—small attacks being constantly ordered and then counter-ordered. Owing to the difficulties of communication and the thick mud in the trenches orders took, in many cases, several hours to reach battalions, and it was not unusual for orders for an attack to arrive at battalion headquarters a quarter of an hour before zero.

After relief the brigade marched to Grovetown, via Méaulte, and entrained for Molliens-Vidame.

The total casualties suffered by the brigade from July 1st to July 11th were 68 officers and 1,843 other ranks, made up as follows :

Unit.	Officers.			Other Ranks.		
	K.	W.	W. and M.	K.	W.	W. and M.
10th West Yorks. Regt.	11	10	1	264	304	143
7th East Yorks. Regt.	7	9	—	62	302	57
7th Yorks. Regt.	6	12	—	73	322	44
6th Dorset Regt.	3	8	1	34	187	7
50th M.G. Coy.					16	
50th L.T.M.B.				8	18	2

	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Other Ranks.</i>
Totals.	10th West Yorks. Regt.	22	711
	7th East Yorks. Regt.	16	421
	7th Yorks. Regt.	18	439
	6th Dorset Regt.	12	228

On the 15th the brigade marched seventeen miles to Bellancourt, east of Abbeville, where reinforcements brought up the strength to 134 officers and 2,908 other ranks. Major-General P. R. Robertson, C.B., now succeeded to the command of the division. On the 22nd the brigade marched at short notice to Condé, and on the 23rd moved by train to Méricourt, and bivouacked on the side of a sun-baked hill west of Dernancourt. The place was very hot, and its nearness to the scene of fighting lessened the value of the rest. On August 2nd a move was made to Bellevue Farm, a field close to Albert on the side of the Bécordel road.

The 52nd Brigade was now in the line at Longueval and Delville Wood; the 51st was in support at Pommiers Redoubt; the 50th Brigade relieved these successively on the 4th and 5th, and remained in the front line for a week, being occupied in the construction of new trenches and improving communications.

By August 13th the 41st Brigade had taken over, and the 50th was back at Buire; two days later it was again in the Bernaville area, cleansing away the Somme dust.

After twenty-four hours' complete rest the brigade was on the road, and by the 20th had relieved the 168th Brigade in Hébuterne, where it remained till September 18th, enjoying the orchard fruits and

thoroughly appreciating the quiet of the trenches and the ridiculous freedom of No Man's Land; but working hard to prepare the ground for an assault intended to reach Serre, and rectify the failure in which the attack here on July 1st had resulted. Two days had been spent on dummy trenches at Halloy when the operation was counter-ordered—not without relief to the troops, who had learnt enough of machine guns on their flanks justly to fear Gommecourt Wood. Instead, there followed ten days' rest in the St. Riquier area: a period of reorganization and training which was very essential, especially for Lewis gun teams, of which four were now required per company, with reserves in addition.

But the Hébuterne plan was not yet finally dropped. On the 5th of October the brigade was once more on foot, and after daily marches found itself again in the trenches by the 9th. Vigorous preparations were pushed forward, but on the 18th the 144th Brigade suddenly came in and the 17th Division set its face to the dismal south. As if railways had ceased to be, it spent five consecutive days on the road, and on the 22nd reached Méaulte, for which familiarity had now bred loathing. The weather had turned bitterly cold and wet, and formed a fitting prelude to the vile winter that followed and its unimaginable miseries.

On Oct. 29th the brigade relieved the 23rd Brigade in the Lesboeufs sector. The leading battalions marched from Mansell Copse straight to the front line. The going was very bad: traffic congestion and control regulations separated the Lewis gun limbers from their companies, and from Ginchy onwards the way lay across a filthy wilderness of shell-holes and

sloppy mud which grew worse nearer the front. Outgoing battalions were in a state of utter exhaustion, having been engaged in costly local attacks, and there was the utmost difficulty in effecting a relief with incoming troops, themselves in great distress. This relief, the hardest ever done by the brigade, was not carried through till 6.30 a.m., and daylight revealed the full beastliness of the surroundings. If the mud of the salient had been bad, this was even worse; trenches deemed impossible there, were here the normal place of habitation. The mire in the front lines was hip deep, and could only be dealt with by hand: neither spades nor scoops were of any use. Men became imprisoned, and could not be released in some cases for over twenty-four hours. Hot drinks depended on a precarious and improvised supply of 'Tommy Cookers'. With powers of physical resistance lowered by exposure the fight against trench feet became more difficult, and many of the new drafts were not hardened. The trenches themselves were a maze, and the line intricate; men of different units and even strange divisions, hopelessly lost, were adopted for a night until they could be sent off by daylight. The back areas and headquarters were continually shelled, and of all the sunken roads in France which have earned execration, that one north of Lesbœufs was surely the most tormented. Sometimes the front lines were subjected to a wracking, though comparatively harmless, tornado of light shells, lasting from one to three hours. This was probably due to local nervousness of the enemy, whose positions at Sainly-Saillisel were being heavily bombarded by the French. Four days was the limit of endurance for

tours in the line, and battalions arranged an inter-relief of companies. An apology of a camp existed at Trones and Bernafay Woods, consisting of tarpaulins and water-proof sheets stretched over pits in the ground. These recalled the first shelters at Busseboom, and gave scant protection; there were no opportunities for getting men dry or clean.

Fighting on a small but intense scale was always occurring. On the 3rd November the brigade front line was held by the 7th Yorkshire Regiment on the left and 7th East Yorkshire Regiment on the right. The day started with the usual promiscuous and annoying shelling, but became intense by 2 p.m., and at about 4 p.m. four lines of enemy troops advanced against the 7th Lincolnshire Regiment (51st Brigade) on the left of the Yorkshires. The first wave managed to get into the front line, but the remainder were annihilated, largely owing to the flanking fire of the Yorkshires. It was decided to counter-attack this portion of trench (Zenith Trench) captured by the Germans, and accordingly the Yorkshires' battalion bombers were attached to 7th Lincolnshire Regiment. The attack was very successful and forty prisoners were captured.

The enemy became very nervous after this, and put down frequent and heavy barrages, obviously being in expectation of attack.

On the 5th November 'battle patrols' of forty strong from the 7th Yorkshire Regiment and sixty to seventy from 7th East Yorkshire Regiment were ordered to attack. At the same time attacks on a large scale were to take place on the right and left of the brigade. The attack commenced at 11.10 a.m., and the enemy immediately started to run from their

trenches, but seeing how small the assaulting party was they halted and opened fire. All the officers were hit and the attack failed. At 10 p.m. on the same day another attack was made by two platoons of the 7th Yorkshire Regiment, but this attack also failed. At 9.50 p.m. orders were received that the second attack was not to take place unless the East Yorkshires had captured their objective in the morning attack, which, however, they had been unable to accomplish. It was too late to cancel this second attack, which came under heavy fire, principally from the right flank. Casualties during these operations were :

<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>			<i>Other Ranks.</i>		
	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>M.</i>
7th Yorkshire Regt. .	3	5	—	27	70	10
7th East Yorkshire Regt. .	1	5	1	18	84	84

After a fortnight's concentrated suffering, during which sick-wastage was high, the brigade was relieved by the 1st Guards Brigade on November 13th, and returned to Molliens-Vidame, where a few drafts joined, including men of a bantam battalion. A life of ordered quiet and routine nursed the troops back to a normal fitness of body ; but the mental weariness, the result of five months' intense activity and strain, and of the knowledge of a tremendous effort not decisively successful, was slow to disappear. During this rest changes in command took place : Brig.-General C. Yatman, C.M.G., D.S.O., becoming brigade commander, Major G. B. Mairis, D.S.O., succeeding to the Dorsets, and Major G. East-King, D.S.O., to the East Yorkshires.

On the 13th December the division again entrained for the Somme. The 50th Brigade remained at Ville and Méricourt l'Abbé until the 23rd, when it relieved the 60th Brigade in the Lesboeufs sector opposite Le Transloy. Conditions had improved, mainly in the extension of duck-board tracks forward, and in the provision of Nissen huts at Guillemont and Carnoy. On December 31st the 6th Australian Brigade took over the front of the left battalion, and the division side-slipped to the south. At this time the division worked in two groups of six battalions. By this system each battalion was able to return to the same sector, the geography of which it thus had a chance of learning. Two days were spent in the front line, three in reserve in huts, and one in support. This entailed frequent marching, and militated against much work in the trenches, but under the conditions it was economical. Not more than 400 men were allowed to go with each battalion into the line. Having spent its second Xmas and New Year in a wet and depressing part of the front the brigade was relieved on January 13th by the 87th Brigade, and came back to Corbie. The weather was very cold, with keen winds and a bitter frost. But it was ten days' good rest.

On January 25th the division for the last time was ordered to the Somme, and took over the Sailly-Saillisel sector, having rest billets in and around Combles.

On February 8th the Yorkshire Regiment carried out an attack on the German trenches on the high ground south-east of Sailly-Saillisel, the object being to capture a section of the front line trench which ran

through the ruins of Saillisel and which allowed the enemy observation down the Combles valley. Two companies of the battalion carried out the attack at 7.30 in the morning ; it was completely successful, the enemy being taken entirely by surprise. Two officers and seventy-seven N.C.O.'s and men were taken prisoners, and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy by our artillery and machine gun barrages.

The shelling by the enemy of our line while the attack was in progress, and also on the two following days, was severe, and owing to the frozen state of the ground had a particularly destructive effect.

The total casualties in the brigade for the three days were :

Killed, 3 officers, 87 N.C.O.'s and men.

Wounded, 11 officers, 246 N.C.O.'s and men.

Of these the Yorkshire Regiment sustained the following :

Killed, 1 officer and 50 N.C.O.'s and men.

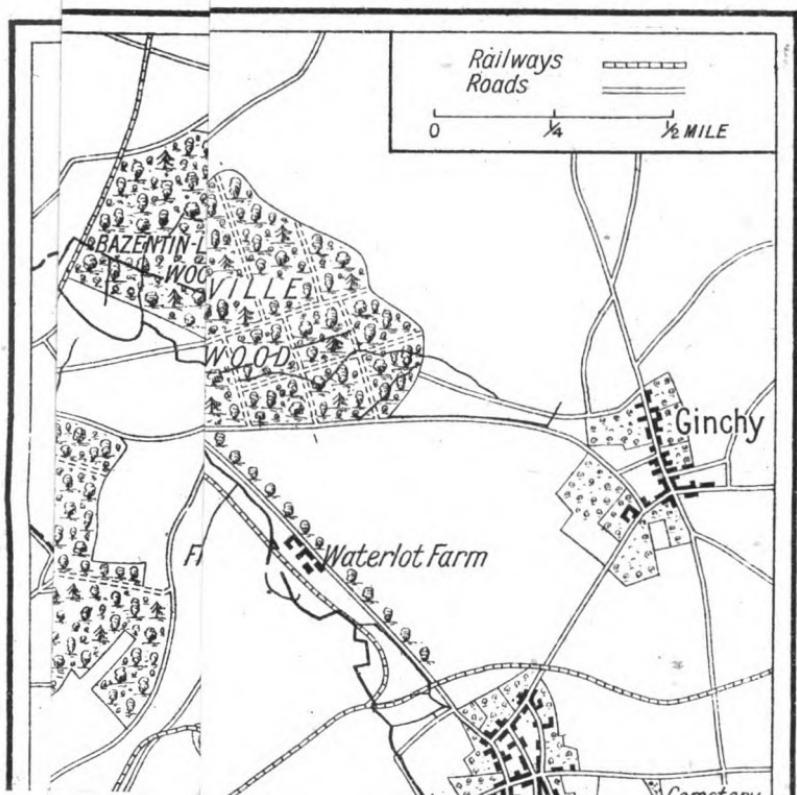
Wounded, 5 officers and 124 N.C.O.'s and men.

When the attack opened three or four Germans were lying out in No Man's Land, and by shamming dead managed to escape notice at first, a telephone line being actually laid over one of them. They surrendered later.

After the position was captured, the enemy made several counter-attacks, but they were all repulsed, largely owing to the gallantry of Captain W. D. Wilkinson, who was commanding the right company ; this officer was afterwards awarded the D.S.O. for his skill and bravery. With the assistance of engineers the position was consolidated during the night and renamed 'Green Howard's Trench'.

36 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

The brigade continued to hold the line until the 18th February, when the division was relieved by the 29th Division, and moved to Méaulte. The division remained in this area in corps reserve for about a week, and on March 1st moved to rest billets at Warloy, west of Albert.



CHAPTER IV

BATTLE OF ARRAS, 1917

Rest at Willeman—Attachment to Cavalry Corps—Transfer to VIth Corps—Monchy-le-Preux—Attacks in April—Rest in Barly area—Attack on Chemical Works and subsequent attacks in May—Rest in Halloy area—Trench warfare from June to September—Rest in Ambrines area—Move to XIVth Corps, Ypres—Langemarck—Rest in Watten area—Move to Vth Corps, Bapaume.

FROM March 1st to April 7th the division rested and trained for the forthcoming offensive at Arras. The first part of the rest was spent at Warloy (about half-way between Albert and Amiens).

On the 14th, 15th, and 16th the division marched north to the Willeman area. Here it remained practising the attack and carrying out battalion, brigade, and divisional tactical exercises until April 5th.

A conference was held at Divisional Headquarters on April 3rd, when the plan for the attack was discussed.

The 17th Division was to be attached to the Cavalry Corps, and its rôle was to follow the cavalry when they moved forward after the initial attack.

The 50th Brigade was to follow the 3rd Cavalry Division moving along the main Arras-Cambrai road. The 52nd Brigade was to follow the 2nd Cavalry Division moving along a parallel road to the south of the main road.

At 5.30 a.m. on April 9th the battle opened. The brigade was concentrated at Agnes-les-Duisans, and

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however, able to prevent movement and communication with the advanced troops of the 29th Division.

The 50th Brigade was relieved by the 52nd Brigade on the night 14th/15th, and moved back to billets in cellars and caves in Arras.

The attack was to be renewed along the whole corps front on April 20th; on the 18th the brigade relieved the 51st Brigade in the 'Railway Triangle' and trenches on Orange Hill, the latter brigade moving into its assembly positions in the front line.

On the 19th orders were received that the attack was postponed until the 23rd. In consequence it was decided that the 50th Brigade should relieve the 51st Brigade in order to allow the latter to have a rest before the attack. This relief was accordingly carried out on the night of the 19th/20th.

During the next three days certain advanced posts were established and assembly trenches dug for the attack.

The 51st Brigade relieved the 50th Brigade on the night of the 21st/22nd, and attacked at 4.45 a.m. on the 23rd. The attack, which was aimed at Bayonet Trench (a trench running north of Monchy-le-Preux down the slopes of the hill towards the river), failed, and orders were received at 2.30 p.m. for the 50th Brigade to repeat the attack. The West Yorkshires and Dorsets attacked at 5.55 p.m. The enemy put down a heavy barrage which was particularly severe on the flanks of the attack, and many casualties were suffered. At the same time news was received that the situation north of the river was changed, and we no longer held Rœux and the woods immediately west of the village. As a result of this, enfilade fire was

brought to bear by the enemy on the West Yorkshires, and the attack failed to reach Bayonet Trench. The East Yorkshires and the Yorkshires took over the line gained by the two attacking battalions during the night, and reorganization and consolidation were effected by dawn. No action took place on the 24th, but preparations were made for an attack by the 52nd Brigade on the right, and for co-operation by the East Yorkshires and Yorkshires against Bayonet Trench.

The 52nd Brigade attacked at 3.30 a.m. on the 25th with two battalions. The right of this attack succeeded, but the left was held up. Part of the East Yorkshires gained their objective, but their flanks were exposed and they were driven out by a heavy counter-attack.

The whole front held by the 50th Brigade was taken over by the 35th Brigade, 12th Division, during the night 25th/26th, and the brigade then marched back to Arras, and on the 26th moved by rail and motor-bus to the Barly area.

Here the brigade remained for five days reorganizing and refitting, and returned to Arras on May 2nd by motor-bus, remaining in reserve in 'Y' huts (near Duisans) till May 9th, when orders were received to take over the front held by the 9th Division in trenches north of the River Scarpe. This relief was carried out during the nights 9th/10th and 10th/11th.

At 7.30 p.m. on May 11th two companies of the Dorsets attacked the trenches immediately north of the 'Chemical Works' in conjunction with an attack of the 11th Brigade, 4th Division, on the 'Chemical Works' themselves. The attack was completely

42 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

successful, all objectives being gained, and the Dorsets' casualties were slight. This operation was preliminary to an attack which took place on the 12th along the whole corps front. Zero was 6.30 a.m., and the attack of the 50th Brigade was carried out by the Yorkshires on the right and the East Yorkshires on the left.

The 52nd Brigade attacked on the left of the 50th Brigade and the 4th Division on the right.

At 9.50 a.m. a report was received that the attack of the 52nd Brigade had failed. On the 50th Brigade front it appeared that the Yorkshires had gained their objective, but the East Yorkshires had not and had suffered rather badly. There was incessant trench fighting throughout the 12th and the 13th, but no appreciable progress was made. During this fighting No. 242697, Private Tom Dresser, 7th Yorkshire Regiment, gained the Victoria Cross. The Dorsets relieved the Yorkshires at about 2 a.m. on the 14th, and two battalions of the 51st Brigade took over the front of the East Yorkshires during the night of the 15th/16th. The front of the West Yorkshires and the Dorsets was to have been taken over by the 4th Division on the night 15th/16th. At 3.30 a.m. on the 16th, while this relief was in progress, the enemy attacked after a heavy bombardment from the river to just north of the 'Chemical Works'. Parties of the enemy succeeded in reaching their old trenches west of the 'Chemical Works', but they were all driven back or killed and all the trenches were regained.

The enemy's losses in killed were very heavy.

Our casualties from May 11th to May 17th were as follows :

Unit.	Officers.			N.C.O.'s and Men.		
	K.	W.	M.	K.	W.	M.
10th West Yorks. Regt. .	—	—	—	9	35	2
7th East Yorks. Regt. .	3	5	2	27	147	53
7th Yorks. Regt . .	4	8	1	23	130	42
6th Dorset Regt. . .	1	2	—	21	75	25
50th M.G. Coy. . .	1	—	—	2	13	2
Total . .	9	15	3	82	400	124*

The Yorkshires and East Yorkshires suffered particularly severe casualties in officers. The former battalion went into the line on the 9th May with 18 and came out on the 14th with only 5. Only 1 company officer remained out of 14.

The Dorsets and the West Yorkshires were withdrawn from the line at dusk on the 16th, and the brigade was then concentrated in St. Nicholas Camp (just north of Arras).

On May 28th the brigade moved back by rail to the Halloy area, and remained there at rest until June 19th, when it returned once more to Arras, moving by motor-bus.

From now until the end of September the division held the line north of the Scarpe, brigades interchanging and doing a fortnight in the line and a week at rest in St. Nicholas Camp.

The only incident worth recording during this period is a very successful small raid which was made by the East Yorkshires on July 29th, capturing a machine gun and fourteen prisoners and killing many of the enemy.

* N.B.—The majority of the missing were afterwards found wounded.

44 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

On September 25th and 26th, the brigade moved by march route to rest in the Ambrines area.

* * * * *

After a week's training the Division moved by train, and arrived on October 9th in camps west of Elverdinghe (Ypres).

The division was now in the XIVth Corps, and took over the centre sector of the corps front (east of Langemarck) on October 10th and 11th.

The 50th Brigade was in support, accommodated in trench shelters in the vicinity of Langemarck and Pilken.

The Vth Army renewed the attack on October 12th, the 51st Brigade attacking on the front held by the 17th Division. The attack was very successful, although carried out in pouring rain and with very difficult ground conditions.

The 50th Brigade relieved the 51st Brigade on the line they had gained on the night 13th/14th October, with the Yorkshires and West Yorkshires in front, East Yorkshires in support, and the Dorsets in reserve. The brigade held the line for four days. The weather was bad. There were of course no trenches, the front and support lines consisting of posts of consolidated shell-holes, almost as bad as the mud of the Somme. Reliefs were carried out under great difficulties, the only means of progress being duck-board tracks which the enemy had well marked. The ground was so churned up by shell fire and saturated with water that movement across country, except by these tracks, was practically impossible.

On the night 16th/17th the brigade was relieved by the 104th Brigade and moved back to the camps in the Proven area (west of Elverdinghe). On October 21st the whole division moved back by train to rest in the Recques area (west of St. Omer), and remained there training until November 7th, returning then by rail to Elverdinghe.

The division now relieved the 57th Division in the old sector (Langemarck), and the 50th Brigade was in support for the first four days.

Enemy bombing aeroplanes were very active, and the camps in the reserve area were bombed every fine night and sometimes by day.

The brigade relieved the 52nd Brigade on November 13th, and held the line until the 20th.

Artillery on both sides was very active, certain areas, such as the Steenbeeke, Langemarck, Pilkem, and the duck-board tracks, receiving most of the attention. The enemy also used a great deal of mustard gas.

The brigade was relieved by the 51st Brigade on November 20th and moved into camps west of Elverdinghe, where it became divisional reserve.

The brigade held the line again for a period of five days from December 1st, and then, after relief by 105th Brigade (35th Division), moved back by train to rest at Nielles (half-way between Calais and St. Omér).

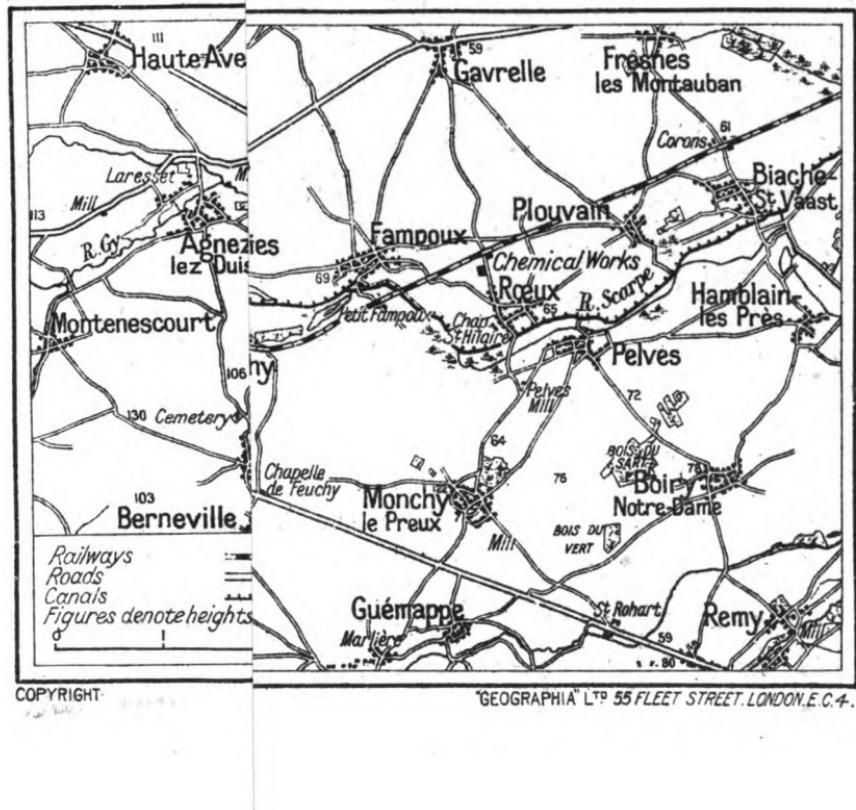
This period at Ypres, short as it was, and although there was little or no fighting for this brigade, was nevertheless one of the most horrible times spent in France owing to the incessant rain, appalling mud, and general beastliness of the surroundings; no attempt will be made to describe further the conditions,

46 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

which will be only too well remembered by those who were there. Altogether the brigade was in the front line for sixteen days, and the following list of casualties incurred during that period testifies to the severity of the enemy's shell fire :

Unit.	Officers.			N.C.O.'s and Men.		
	K.	W.	M.	K.	W.	M.
7th Yorks. Regt. . .	—	1	—	15	92	23
10th West Yorks. Regt. . .	3	3	—	24	134	2
7th East Yorks. Regt. . .	1	4	—	36	104	1
6th Dorset Regt. . .	2	8	—	18	156	2

On December 10th the brigade marched to Serques near Watten; the division was now in G.H.Q. reserve, and after four days was moved southwards suddenly by train to the Vth Corps, who were holding the line opposite Cambrai, where the great German counter-attack had just been brought to a standstill.



CHAPTER V

THE RETREAT, MARCH 1918

Trench warfare on Canal du Nord—Reduction of the brigade to three battalions—Enemy's attack on March 21st—Evacuation of front system—Withdrawal to Courcelette—Brigade divided into two parts—Fricourt—Withdrawal to Henencourt—Senlis—Establishment of new trench line.

AFTER a long and very cold train journey from St. Omer, the brigade arrived at Bapaume and detrained at 8.30 p.m. on December 14th, marching then to camp at Beaulencourt, just north of Le Transloy.

Remaining here for a week, the time was spent in reconnaissances of the forward area. The weather was very cold and there were three inches of snow on the ground.

On December 21st the division relieved the 59th Division, taking over the front in the Hindenburg Line astride the Canal du Nord and round Flesquieres.

The 50th Brigade was in support in the 'old British Line' near Havrincourt.

On the night of December 22nd enemy aeroplanes bombed the transport lines of the 7th Yorkshire Regiment; 8 men and 49 animals were killed, and 24 men and 9 animals wounded. The terrible destructive effect of bombs is exemplified by this incident; only two bombs were dropped in the camp.

The brigade relieved the 52nd Brigade in the right sector of the divisional front on 27th December. From now until March 21st the division held the

line with two brigades and one brigade in reserve. Each brigade had twelve days in the line and six days in reserve.

Work on the defensive system was pushed on with the greatest vigour, and by March the defences on the divisional front were really strong.

On February 8th orders were received that all brigades were to be reduced to three battalions, and, in the 50th Brigade, the 7th Bn. Yorkshire Regiment was to be disbanded. Between this date and the end of the month this battalion sent off large drafts to other battalions of the Yorkshire Regiment, and drafts were received for the other three battalions of the brigade.

On March 12th $22\frac{1}{2}$ tons of gas were fired from projectors into the enemy's lines. There was very little retaliation, but from subsequent reports of prisoners the discharge seems to have been effective.

THE RETREAT

The division was due for relief by another division on the 18th of March, but owing to the imminence of the enemy's attack, which was expected to take place at the latest on the 21st of March, the relief was cancelled. The enemy attack began on March 21st. The morning was extremely foggy, and one could only see a few hundred yards.

The enemy's bombardment opened at 4.40 a.m. and was very intense for six hours. The canal was particularly heavily shelled with H.E. and gas. It was afterwards learnt that towns as far back as St. Pol, Doullens, and Auxi-le-Château were shelled with high velocity guns.

The enemy attacked in force at 8.20 a.m., but were held up on our wire and suffered severe loss from Lewis gun and rifle fire.

They succeeded, however, in entering the front line held by the 52nd Brigade on our immediate right. At about 10 a.m. the enemy turned north and succeeded in taking a portion of the front line of the West Yorkshire Regiment; they were, however, bombed out of this and of a considerable part of the line lost by the neighbouring brigade during the morning, largely owing to the splendid gallantry of 2nd Lieut. H. Dean, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was mortally wounded when attacking single-handed over the top at a time when his bombers were held up in a trench.

Shelling of the trench system continued all day and throughout the night, the front line being heavily bombarded from the right and left rear by enemy field guns. It subsequently transpired that the enemy had made rapid progress on the left against the IVth Corps, and had brought forward their guns into position from which they could shell our front line from behind. On the right, south of Flesquières, even before the attack the enemy had been able to shell our front line from the rear, such was the salient which the division was holding.

At 10.20 p.m. orders were received to evacuate the front system and fall back to the line of the outer defences of Hermies and Havrincourt, with outposts in the trenches farther forward. This withdrawal was rendered necessary by the situation north and south of the division, and the fact that the whole of the Vth Corps was pushed out into a pronounced salient. The withdrawal was carried out unmolested

50 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

by the enemy and was complete about 2 a.m. on the 22nd, dug-outs and stores having been destroyed before evacuation.

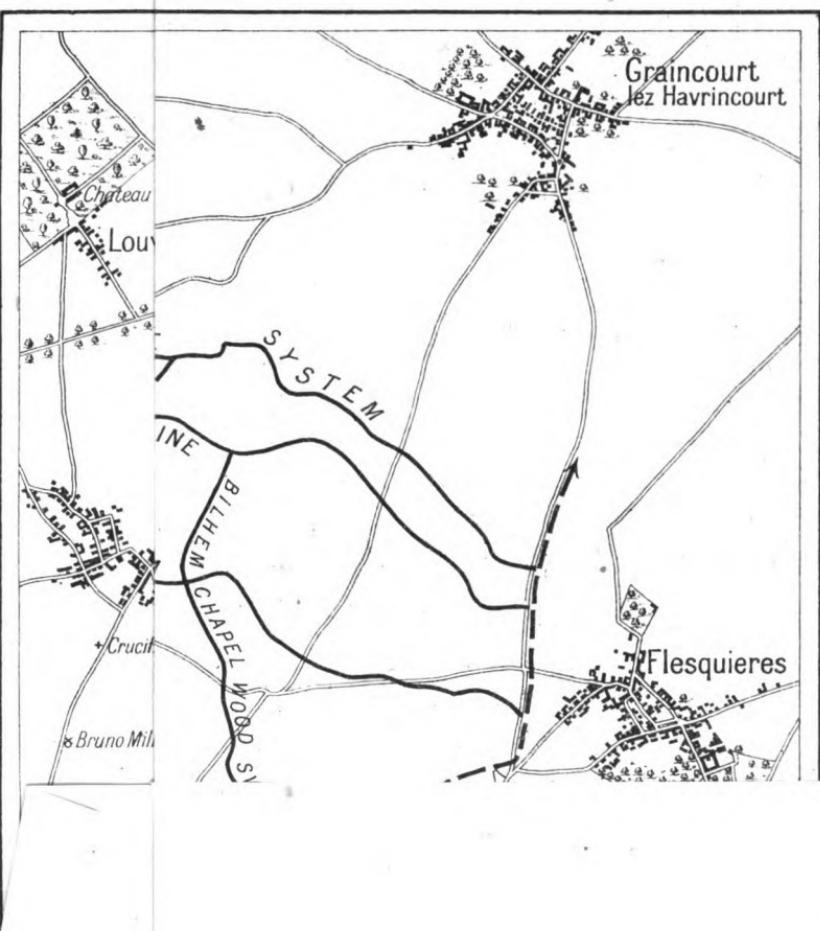
Dispositions were then as follows :

52nd Brigade on our right, holding Havrincourt and the defences as far west as the canal. 50th Brigade from the canal to Hermies. 51st Brigade in Hermies defences. The 50th Brigade was disposed with the West Yorkshires and Dorsets in the main line of defence ('Lurgan Switch' and 'Maxwell Avenue'), and the East Yorkshires in outpost positions round 'Backworth' spoil heap on the west bank of the canal.

For his remarkable gallantry on this and subsequent days No. 18474, Corporal H. Jackson, 7th Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment, won the Victoria Cross (a full account of the N.C.O.'s action is given in Appendix IV).

On the 22nd the enemy felt their way forward very slowly. At about 5 p.m. they attacked the East Yorkshire's outposts with flammenwerfer, and after a stiff fight were repulsed. The East Yorkshires subsequently retired according to orders through the West Yorkshires. The enemy attacked Havrincourt twice during the evening, but was repulsed.

The 50th Light Trench Mortar Battery did excellent work throughout the day, and were mainly responsible in repulsing the flammenwerfer attack mentioned above. By the end of the day the troops were becoming very short of ammunition, and the difficulty of getting up fresh supplies had increased owing to the enemy's continuous shelling of the routes of approach and dumps. Among the many acts of gallantry performed by transport personnel that of Captain G. A. Tomlin, 7th Yorkshire Regiment, should not pass



without record. This officer in charge of a large convoy of transport successfully delivered the badly-needed ammunition to the troops in the front line under what appeared to be almost insurmountable difficulties and dangers, as most of the dumps were on fire and to reach the front line the convoy had to go by a long round-about way and come under direct machine gun fire of the enemy while repairing a ramp into the canal bed (which was dry) down which they had to pass.

From early morning on the 23rd until noon the enemy made incessant attacks on the front of the brigade. None of these was, however, vigorously pressed home, and all were successfully repulsed. At 9.30 a.m. on the 23rd orders were received that the withdrawal was to continue, the division moving back through the Beugny-Ytres line of defence (which was held by other troops) to an assembly area west of Villers-au-Flos. The withdrawal commenced at about noon, but was rendered very difficult by the fact that the enemy had already succeeded in reaching Velu Wood. They had also brought forward their field artillery with astonishing rapidity. A glance at the map will show that this enabled the enemy to fire on the brigade, as it withdrew, from the left flank and direct rear. The rearguard of the 50th Brigade had the farthest to go of all troops of the division, and at one time it appeared probable that they would be cut off. They, however, managed to withdraw successfully, some crossing the canal south of Hermies and fighting constantly with the enemy's advance guards. The brigade was concentrated in its assembly area by 6 p.m. Lt.-Col. Mairis, now commanding the Dorsets,

52 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

and his battalion head-quarters became temporarily separated from the remainder of the battalion, and while passing Hermies cemetery some one observed a party of what appeared to be British troops approaching them from the village. Some argument took place as to whom they could be, one opinion being that the tall officer wearing a monocle was a certain commanding officer in the 51st Brigade. From this it will be understood that they were already quite close. By their actions it suddenly transpired that they were Germans partially dressed in British uniform, and after some shooting at point-blank range the party of enemy was dispersed.

As the day advanced the evacuation of wounded became more difficult, and in some cases the personnel of battalion aid posts remained behind even after the troops in the front line had retired, and almost fell into the hands of the enemy.

At 9.45 p.m. information was received that the enemy was occupying Little Wood, Lechelle, and Bus, and the brigade was ordered to take up an outpost line east of Barastre: Dorsets on the right, West Yorkshires on the left, the East Yorkshires in support, occupying positions which had been hastily dug by the 78th Field Company Royal Engineers in the old German trench system.

At 6.20 a.m. on the 24th orders were received for the brigade to counter-attack and recapture Bus, while the 51st Brigade was ordered to move towards Sailly-Saillisel and gain touch with the division on the right.

At 7.20 a.m. these orders were cancelled and the 50th Brigade was ordered to take up an outpost line

to cover the retreat of 63rd and 2nd Divisions to the Barastre-Rocquigny defence line. At about 11 in the morning some tanks demonstrated in front of Bus and shelled the village—two of them were hit. The withdrawal was carried out successfully, but the enemy was now following closely and in large numbers. The direction for the retirement of the division was Courcelette, and the brigade commenced moving again at 11 a.m. Transport of all descriptions had now become very congested on the roads, and the situation in this respect was aggravated by the enemy shelling all cross-roads, and by fleets of low-flying and daring aeroplanes.

The G.O.C. had meanwhile gone to divisional headquarters at Courcelette, and there received orders to take up a defensive line at Gueudecourt facing south-east. The three infantry battalions of the brigade had been diverted towards Gueudecourt by a verbal order received *en route*, but the brigade major and staff captain with brigade headquarters and the machine gun company did not receive this order, and consequently became detached from the remainder of the brigade.

After receiving the above orders the G.O.C. (Brig.-General Yatman) rejoined his battalions at Gueudecourt. The 47th Division was supposed to be holding High Wood, but actually, as has been proved since, the Germans had been in possession of this wood since 6.30 p.m. Reconnaissances now showed that the enemy was on three sides of the brigade. The G.O.C. therefore led the brigade along the only way open to Eaucourt-l'Abbé. Rations and ammunition had by this time become very scarce. Between here and Le Sars

54 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

touch was gained with the 2nd Division, and in accordance with a corps order which General Yatman saw here, the brigade took up a position on the right of the 2nd Division at Destremont Farm. During this action the remainder of the brigade which had not received the divisional order mentioned above had arrived between Courcelette and Pozières. Here it was joined by a number of stragglers sent by the military police straight down the Albert road, and the force at 9 a.m. on the 25th had reached a total of 300.

The artillery performed many acts of gallantry on this day. Tired, short-handed, and lacking ammunition, they nevertheless took up forward positions in the open, and not until the last moment were the horses galloped up to pull the guns out.

Troops of many divisions were crossing the country in various directions, and small detachments of the division were scattered over the country at intervals. The few existing roads were blocked by transport of all descriptions. Some tanks were endeavouring to get into the scenes of action, others travelling up and down over stores spread in front of them by the crews in order that nothing should fall into the hands of the enemy : vehicles of every size moving along the roads and tired troops resting at the sides. Enormous clouds of smoke drifted across the sky from the ruins of huttet camps in the forward area, and large shells were bursting farther back every few minutes. There were, however, no signs of panic, and transport drivers held up for long periods and on the tail end of a long and slowly-moving column, joked and patiently waited for the vehicle in front to move on.

Meanwhile the brigade commander, who had become

involved in the fighting with the 2nd Division, had great difficulty in maintaining touch with 17th Division H.Q., and the latter regarded him and the force with him as lost, and ordered the force with the brigade major to carry out the future rôle of the 50th Brigade.

Orders were received that the line to be taken up by the division was from Bazentin-le-Grand to Montauban. This line was believed to be held by our cavalry. The enemy were reported in Delville Wood and Longueval. These orders were followed at 12 noon by verbal orders for the brigade to reorganize at Fricourt and then take up the position as ordered above.

At Fricourt the force with the brigade major was joined by a party of about 500 stragglers of several divisions which had been collected at divisional headquarters and sent forward.

The whole force was organized into a temporary 'brigade' of three battalions, and put under the command of Major Cubbon, D.S.O., M.C. (O.C. 78th Field Company, R.E.).

An outpost line was taken up east of Fricourt and touch gained with 51st and 52nd Brigades on the left, but at 2 a.m. on 26th orders were received for the division to continue the withdrawal westwards across the Ancre to Henencourt.

Major Cubbon's force acted as rear-guard to the division, and retired itself at 4.45 a.m., marching back through Méaulte and Dernancourt to Henencourt, arriving there at 9 a.m.

At Méaulte the first civilians were met since the beginning of the retirement. All were busily engaged in packing various descriptions of vehicles with household furniture, chickens, rabbits, &c. Many of these

56 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

civilians were known to men of the brigade from the days of the Somme offensive in 1916, and help in pushing their carts was willingly given.

At Henencourt the whole division was concentrated and reorganization was commenced at once. Early in the afternoon the situation on the left of the corps became critical, and the division was ordered to move to Senlis. This was occasioned by a report that the enemy had broken through at Hébuterne with armoured cars. It subsequently transpired that no such thing had happened, and that the armoured cars were our own new whippet tanks, which were unknown to the majority of the troops, and which were coming out of action.

The 50th Brigade (still in reality Major Cubbon's force) acted as rear-guard, but before reaching Senlis it was directed to the high ground south of the village, as it seemed probable that it would be required to counter-attack in the direction of Albert. This, however, was not the case, and the brigade returned to Senlis, where it billeted for the night, which passed quietly.

On the 27th the brigade formed an outpost line in front of Senlis, as the situation in the front line held by the 12th Division was reported somewhat uncertain.

At 2.30 p.m. General Yatman arrived at Senlis with his force and absorbed Major Cubbon's force into his own. General Yatman and the troops with him had been engaged in continuous fighting with the 2nd Division since they became detached from the 17th Division on the 25th. At the same time orders were received that the division was to take over the

line from Albert to Aveluy Wood from the 12th Division that night; the 51st Brigade to be on the right, the 50th Brigade on the left, and the 52nd Brigade in reserve at Henencourt. During the night the brigade relieved the 38th Brigade, 12th Division, with the Dorsets on the right, West Yorkshires on the left, and the East Yorkshires in support.

On the morning of March 28th the line held by the brigade ran along the high ground west of the Ancre and west of the village of Authuille; the 51st Brigade on the right continued the line as far south as the Albert-Amiens railway. The enemy was by this time well dug in on the reverse slope of the hill, and was using his machine guns with considerable effect from a *briquetterie* just outside Albert and from buildings on the outskirts of Albert itself. There was a rise on the ridge west of Aveluy which was the highest point in the vicinity, and the possession of this point by the enemy would have given him observation over a very large area behind our line. During the night 28/29th the West Yorkshires were therefore ordered to secure this hill and to construct posts along a sunken road east of it. This was done. On the evening of the 29th the enemy however succeeded in rushing and capturing these posts. Arrangements were made to attack again on the 31st. The East Yorkshires were ordered to carry out this attack, which was to be assisted by four light tanks. The attack took place at 5.30 a.m. on 31st March and failed. The failure seems to have been due to machine gun fire from the posts themselves and from buildings on the outskirts of Albert. The tanks had ill luck, one failing to start owing to engine trouble, the Hotchkiss guns of a second and

58 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

third jamming, and the fourth being hit had to be abandoned. On the right the attack was at first successful, but the company which reached its objective was unable to hold it owing to its exposed flanks, and had to withdraw to its original position. Consolidation had been pushed on vigorously all day and during the night, though all ranks were by this time dead tired, having marched and fought practically incessantly for ten days.

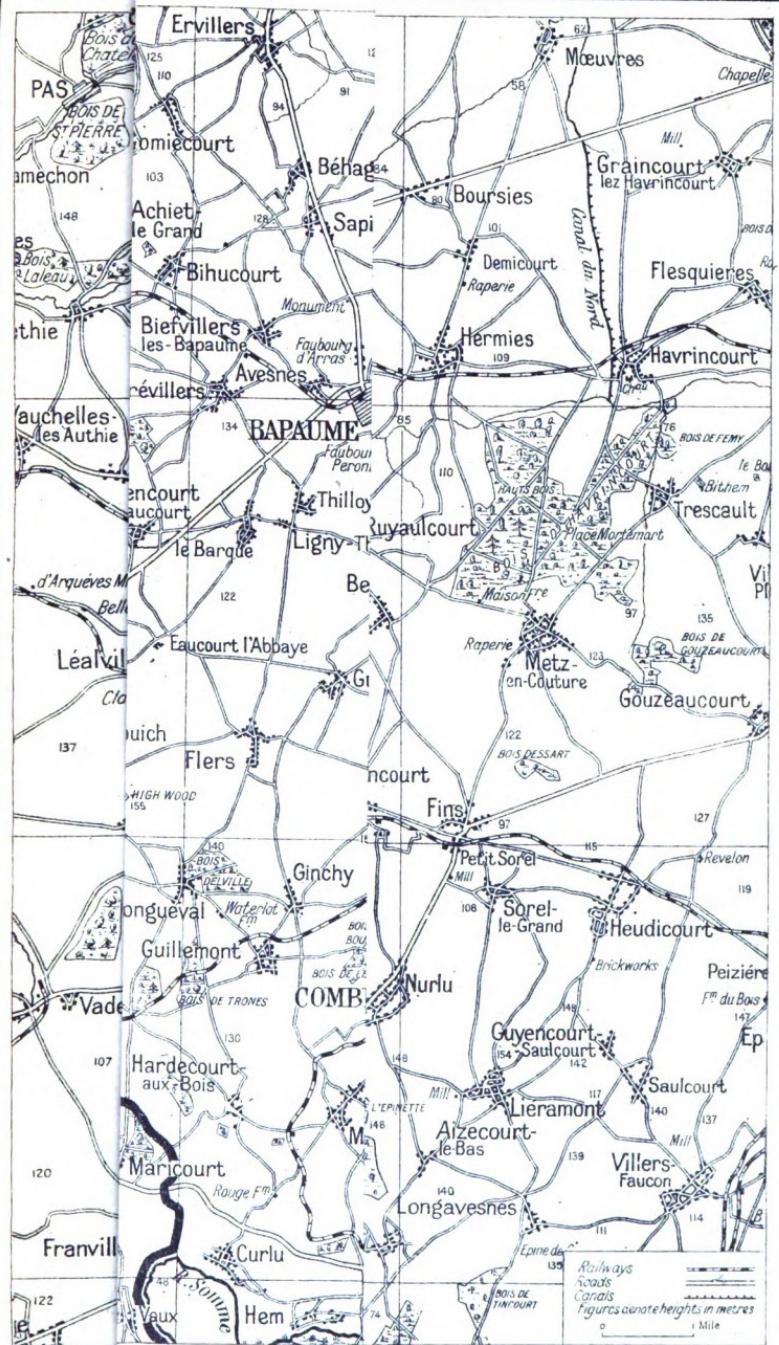
The enemy's advance, however, was now stopped, and the battle which commenced on 21st March ended.

The brigade was relieved by the 51st Brigade during the night of March 31st and went into divisional reserve at Henencourt.

Casualties, March 21st–31st (inclusive) :

Unit.	Officers.			N.C.O.'s and Men.		
	K.	W.	M.	K.	W.	M.
10th West Yorks. Regt. .	3	11	2	27	146	88
7th East Yorks. Regt. .	9	7	5	87	233	111
6th Dorset Regt. . .	3	8	—	38	166	36
Total . . .	15	26	7	152	545	235

•
48 Officers.
932 N.C.O.'s and Men.



CHAPTER VI

TRENCH WARFARE, APRIL-AUGUST 1918

Rest at Bonneville and Arqueves—Trenches at Mesnil and Mailly-Mallet—Raid at Beaumont-Hamel—Rest at Rubempré—Trenches at Bouzincourt—March to the Australian Corps—Proyart—Return to the Vth Corps.

ON April 3rd and 4th the brigade marched to rest in the Pernois area north-west of Amiens. It remained here only three days, and then moved to Bonneville and the neighbouring villages about ten miles from Pernois. All units were now very busy reorganizing, refitting, and absorbing reinforcements. After a week in this area the brigade marched eastwards again to Raincheval, arriving there on April 12th. Immediately on arrival orders were received that the division was to take over the line from the 63rd Royal Naval Division in the sector between Mesnil and Beaumont-Hamel (along the River Ancre). The 50th Brigade relieved the 189th Brigade in the left sector of the divisional front during the night 14th/15th April, with the Dorsets in the front line on the right, the East Yorkshires on the left, and the West Yorkshires in reserve round the village of Englebelmer.

The trenches were the old British trenches of 1916 and were in a practically derelict state; at this time a further German attack on a large scale was expected, and an elaborate defensive system was planned and construction commenced.

On April 22nd the brigade was relieved by the

52nd Brigade and went into divisional reserve in Forceville, a village about three miles behind the line.

Uneventful trench warfare continued until May 8th, when the brigade was relieved by the 190th Brigade, 63rd Royal Naval Division, and marched back to rest at Arqueves.

*
This was the first real opportunity for training since the retreat in March. The weather was fine and sunny, and a most profitable and enjoyable fortnight was spent here. On May 16th Lieut.-General C. D. Shute, K.C.B., C.M.G., commanding the Vth Corps, inspected the brigade and presented medal ribbons to N.C.O.'s and men who had gained decorations in the recent operations. The brigade marched to Acheux near Forceville on May 26th and relieved the 35th Brigade, 12th Division, in the Mailly-Maillet sector. No events of importance occurred until June 8th, the date fixed for a large raid to be carried out by the East Yorkshires and the Dorsets.

This will be described at some length because it is the largest raid which was ever undertaken by the brigade (now commanded by Brig.-Gen. G. Gwyn Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O.).

The raiding force consisted of 18 officers and 500 other ranks of the East Yorkshires, commanded by Lt.-Col. G. East-King, D.S.O., and 18 officers and 500 other ranks of the Dorsets, commanded by Lt.-Col. E. S. Weldon, D.S.O.

The plan was shortly as follows :

The area to be raided consisted of three distinct lines of enemy trenches immediately south-west of Beaumont-Hamel—the frontage was about 500 yards and the depth of the raid about 400 yards. This

section of trenches also included one of the largest mine craters in France and a deep gully known as 'Y' Ravine.

The two battalions were to assault side by side; the Dorsets on the right and the East Yorkshires on the left, under creeping artillery and trench mortar barrages.

All officers and N.C.O.'s were in possession of large-scale maps of the enemy's trenches, and every man who was going 'over the top' had attended lectures with lantern slides showing the trenches. They had all been told where to expect to find enemy machine guns, trench mortars and dug-outs, and every man of the thousand had his own particular job to do.

A final rehearsal was carried out by night on the practice ground on June 6th, and the battalions moved up into the assembly positions during the night of June 7th/8th.

Zero was 10.5 p.m. on June 8th. Everything went entirely 'according to plan'. The raid was a complete success. The enemy showed a tendency to retire to their dug-outs, but special parties previously detailed to deal with this made short work of them with smoke bombs and demolition charges. The withdrawal was carried out successfully, commencing one hour after zero.

Thirty prisoners, three trench mortars, and four machine guns were captured, and a moderate estimate of the number of enemy killed in the trenches is 150, excluding a large number who must have been killed in dug-outs and by our artillery fire behind the area raided, which was so arranged to catch any Germans who might have sought safety in flight.

Our casualties were somewhat larger than was

62 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

expected, and this is attributed chiefly to the remarkable spirit of our troops, who were so keen to get to grips with the enemy that in some cases they pushed on too fast and came under the barrage fire of our own guns.

It may be interesting to record the number of guns, trench mortars, and machine guns (not counting Lewis guns) used in the barrages :

Artillery :

5	.	.	.	.	92"	howitzers
10	.	.	.	.	8"	"
20	.	.	.	.	6"	"
8	.	.	.	.	60	pounders
16	.	.	.	.	4·5"	howitzers
48	.	.	.	.	18	pounders

Trench Mortars :

2	.	.	.	.	9·45"	
4	.	.	.	.	6"	(Newtons)
21	.	.	.	.	3"	(Stokes)
8	.	.	.	.	4"	(Stokes, firing smoke)

Machine Guns :

96

The army commander, General Sir Julian Byng, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., sent the following telegram to the brigade after the raid :

'I consider this raid to have been very well prepared and carried out, and reflects great credit on the two Battalions.'

On June 11th the brigade relieved the 52nd Brigade in the right sector of the divisional front.

On the 15th a wire was received from army headquarters giving warning of an imminent enemy attack on a thirty-kilometre front from Arras southwards. No attack developed, although it was afterwards found from captured documents that the attack had in fact been planned to take place in the last week in June, but was postponed owing to certain reasons, among which was the epidemic of influenza in the German army.

The brigade was relieved by the 189th Brigade on June 23rd and marched back to Rubempré to rest. Here another most enjoyable fortnight was spent in glorious weather. Numerous musketry competitions, boxing, and horse shows all added interest to the daily routine.

On July 10th the brigade relieved the 39th Brigade, 12th Division, in reserve trenches round Senlis and Hedauville and became brigade in divisional reserve. The whole brigade was occupied working on rear lines of defences. On July 16th the brigade relieved the 52nd Brigade in the Bouzincourt sector. During this period the 318th Regiment of the American Army was attached for instruction to the division, and detachments came into the trenches with the brigade. The commander of the regiment, Col. Ulysses K. Worrilow, spent four days at brigade headquarters. The Americans showed the greatest keenness and interest in everything that was going on. No other incidents of interest occurred until August 1st—the date of another raid, and one, as it proved, of far-reaching results.

This raid was carried out by the West Yorkshires, commanded at that time by Lt.-Col. G. K. Butt, and the raiding force consisted of four officers and seventy other ranks under the command of Captain M. F.

Smith, M.C. The spot selected for the raid was a sunken road about 300 yards behind the German front line just north of Albert. As in the raid at Beaumont-Hamel in June, the raiding force was left out of the trenches for a week prior to the raid and practised on a facsimile of the German trenches. All the men also studied a clay model and aeroplane photographs of the area to be raided. The raid was carried out with the usual 'creeping' and 'standing' artillery and Stokes mortar barrages at 9.10 p.m. on August 1st.

The raiding party remained in the enemy's lines twenty minutes and then withdrew to our own lines on the prearranged signal of a golden rain rocket being fired.

Sixteen prisoners and one machine gun were captured.

Twelve Germans were killed in the sunken road, and many others must have been killed in four dug-outs which were successfully demolished with explosive charges. The raiding party suffered no casualties whatever.

Six of the prisoners captured belonged to a German pioneer company, and when examined it was found that they were actually engaged at the time of the raid in laying charges for the destruction of the dug-outs in the sunken road in preparation for a withdrawal of the enemy to the east side of the River Ancre.

Arrangements were made at once to push forward and harass the enemy during his withdrawal. The brigade occupied all the enemy trenches west of the river during the night, and the divisions on the right and left advanced at the same time.

On August 3rd a careful examination was made

of the sunken road and trenches which had been raided two nights before. The twelve dead Germans were still lying there, and the place had evidently not been revisited by the enemy, who must have been actually retiring behind rear-guards when the raid took place.

The army and corps commanders visited the scene of the raid on August 5th, and the following letter was afterwards received from the army commander :

‘ The raid of the 10th West Yorkshire Regiment was exceedingly satisfactory.

‘ It was well planned and rehearsed and carried out in a determined manner.

‘ The identifications were most valuable and the result seems to have dislocated the enemy’s preparations for retirement.

‘ The battalion is to be sincerely congratulated on its very successful enterprise.

‘ (Sd.) J. BYNG, General.’

The brigade was relieved by the 115th Brigade, 38th (Welsh) Division, on August 5th, and marched back to Herissart, the next village to Rubempré, where the last rest had been spent. It only remained there three days, and at 12 noon on August 8th, when battalions were scattered doing their training and in some cases route marching, sudden orders were received to march southwards in the direction of Amiens and to start at 2 p.m. On the road news was received that the French, English, Canadians, Australians, and Americans had attacked that morning between Montdidier and the River Somme. The men were in high spirits, although it was a long and hilly

66 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

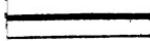
march and the weather was very hot. Several thousands of German prisoners were met *en route*, including a great number of Red Cross orderlies who had been captured with a hospital train complete by our cavalry.

Orders as to the destination of the brigade were received on the way, and we eventually arrived and bivouacked in the Bois l'Abbé, a wood just west of Villers-Bretonneux, at 9 p.m. after a march of twenty-four kilometres without any halts of more than the usual ten minutes per hour.

On August 9th the brigade moved into bivouacs round Corbie and relieved the 10th Australian Brigade in the new line south of the River Somme on the 12th.

Aeroplanes on both sides were extraordinarily active, and as much movement as possible by night was carried out across country owing to the continual bombing of the roads. The line held by the brigade was east of Villers-Bretonneux and included the villages of Proyart and Raincourt. No further attack was contemplated for the time being, and the brigade was ordered to consolidate.

The brigade was only in the line for four days and artillery on both sides was very active the whole time. The enemy used a great deal of gas. On the 16th the brigade was relieved by the 14th Australian Brigade and marched back to billets in Aubigny. On the 18th the division returned to the Vth Corps, marching by night. The brigade left Aubigny at 10 p.m. and arrived at Puchevillers at 6 a.m. on August 19th.



CHAPTER VII

THE FINAL ADVANCE, 21st AUGUST TO 11th NOVEMBER 1918

PHASE I. The initial attack across the River Ancre—Capture of Thiepval Ridge and advance across the Somme country to the Canal du Nord.

PHASE II. Attack on the trenches of the Hindenburg Line system—Gouzeaucourt—to the Canal St. Quentin.

PHASE III. Advance across inhabited country to the River Selle.

PHASE IV. Battle of the Selle and advance to the Forêt de Mormal.

PHASE V. Battle of the Forêt de Mormal and subsequent advance to Maubeuge—The Armistice.

PHASE I

TRAINING was started on August 19th, but the brigade moved again on the 20th to Lealvillers and Arqueves (villages about four miles east of Puchevillers). News was received early on the morning of the 21st that an attack on a very broad front had begun at 5 a.m. and was going well. At 12 noon the brigade moved into the reserve system of trenches running through Englebelmer and Mailly-Maillet. We were told that the probable rôle of the division would be to exploit success of the 21st and 38th Divisions—the two divisions in Vth Corps who were in the line on the corps front when the attack started. No advance on the Vth Corps front took place on the 21st, and at 8 p.m. on the 22nd orders were received for the brigade to relieve the 110th Brigade (21st Division) holding the line of the River Ancre north of Hamel, and to be

68 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

ready to attack on the 24th. The relief was carried out under very great difficulties: there was only one possible crossing of the Ancre, and this was well known to the enemy. The river valley was full of gas. The 110th Brigade only had two companies east of the river, but in view of the forthcoming attack it was desired to push one and if possible two battalions of the 50th Brigade across during the night to establish a strong bridgehead and a definite line as far as possible up the slopes of Thiepval Ridge from which to start the attack. The whole of the Dorsets were across the river by 5 a.m. on the 23rd, and practically every man was wet up to his waist. It was now too late for the West Yorkshires to follow them owing to the approaching daylight. Orders were accordingly issued to Lt.-Col. Weldon commanding the Dorsets to clear up the situation in the old trench system immediately east of the river and to make room within the brigade boundaries for the West Yorkshires to cross the river as soon as it was dark.

Trench fighting ensued all day, in the course of which the Dorsets captured one officer, twenty-six men, and eight machine guns, and advanced their line some 600 yards.

Major D. P. Shaw, 6th Dorsetshire Regiment, particularly distinguished himself during this operation, and was awarded the D.S.O. At the commencement of the attack he was commanding a company, and it was largely due to his personal initiative that the line was advanced on the afternoon of the 23rd, and that a good starting-off line was obtained for the whole brigade when it attacked on the 24th. On the 24th, when Lt.-Col. Weldon was wounded, he

assumed command of the battalion and commanded it until after the Battle of the Selle, when Lt.-Col. Weldon returned.

The West Yorkshires, commanded by Lt.-Col. Gibson, D.S.O., M.C., commenced to cross the river at 5.30 p.m. on the 23rd, and the whole battalion was in its assembly position on the right of the Dorsets by 11.30 p.m. The East Yorkshires, commanded by Lt.-Col. G. East-King, D.S.O., then followed across to its position in support. The same difficulties were again experienced in crossing the river, men having to pass in single file over the only crossing, while the enemy's fire was, if anything, heavier than it had been on the previous night.

August 24th.

The attack commenced at 1 a.m. on August 24th. At the last minute it became necessary to push forward one company of the East Yorkshires on the left of the Dorsets to protect the flank, as the 21st Division on the left had been given an objective which left a gap between us and them. The first phase of the attack had as its final objective the crest of the Thiepval Ridge, and this was gained by the West Yorkshires on the right at 3.45 a.m.

The success of this action was due in great measure to the gallantry and initiative of 2nd Lieut. J. C. Braithwaite, M.C., 10th West Yorkshire Regiment. This officer led his company in the initial assault through our barrage to a point 200 yards in rear of the enemy's line, and although wounded co-operated in the subsequent attack made by the remainder of the battalion by attacking the enemy from the rear.

70 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

This bold enterprise completely demoralized the enemy, who were considerably superior in numbers, and enabled the battalion to capture 250 prisoners and many machine guns. He was awarded the D.S.O.

The Dorsets on the left, however, met with more resistance and were unable to advance beyond the crest of the ridge, being held up by the enemy in 'Stuff Redoubt'. It was found, however, when the advance was resumed that three platoons of D company under Lt. Searle had pushed through to the final objective of the battalion, and, though completely surrounded, had succeeded in holding on till the brigade came up in the afternoon, thus threatening the enemy's rear. At 4 a.m. orders were issued for the advance to continue with Le Transloy as the ultimate objective. The East Yorkshires were ordered to push through the Dorsets, and carry on the advance on the left of the West Yorkshires, the Dorsets then coming into brigade reserve and following 1,000 yards in rear of the leading battalions. This new advance commenced at 8.30 a.m., and at this time the West Yorkshires gained touch with the 38th (Welsh) Division on the right and the East Yorkshires, working round the south of 'Stuff Redoubt', joined hands with the 21st Division. By 4 p.m. the village of Pozières on the main Albert-Bapaume road had been captured. Although this village was south of the line of advance laid down for the brigade, and was captured owing to an error of direction, its capture enabled the 38th Division on our right to take over 300 prisoners whose retreat was thus cut off. On the other hand, it left a large gap on the left between us and the 21st Division, and the 52nd Brigade, which had been following

behind the 50th Brigade, had to be ordered up to fill the gap at Courcelette. The enemy counter-attacked at 4.30 p.m. well supported by artillery, but were beaten off with great loss. The right flank of the 50th Brigade was, however, still exposed, as the 38th Division had not yet got up. Orders were issued at 7.30 p.m. to stand fast for the night and consolidate. The first day's fighting resulted in the following captures :

West Yorkshires : 7 officers, 300 men, 18 machine guns, 2 transport wagons, 3 horses.

East Yorkshires : 1 officer, 50 men, 25 machine guns.

Dorsets : about 80 prisoners and 8 machine guns.

The chief points of opposition had been Stuff Redoubt and Mouquet Farm—both scenes of very heavy fighting in 1916. Enemy machine gunners, who were very numerous, fought with great stubbornness, and held out in nearly every case until our troops had worked round their flanks and taken them in the rear.

August 25th.

Brigade orders for the continuation of the advance were issued at 2.15 a.m. The division was to advance on a two-brigade front—52nd Brigade on the right and 51st Brigade on the left—the 50th Brigade following in support. The advance commenced at 5.30 a.m. and continued for two hours, when the 52nd Brigade reached Martinpuich and was held up there by machine gun fire. The 50th Brigade consequently halted in its position in rear of the 52nd Brigade, and no farther forward move took place during the day. During the night divisional orders were received to the effect that the 51st and 52nd

Brigades would continue the advance on the 26th with Flers as the objective.

August 26th.

The attack started at 5 a.m., the 50th Brigade following in support. Progress during the day was rather slow, the enemy fighting very strenuously, but by nightfall the two leading brigades had advanced about two miles and gained a line running north and south, between Eaucourt-l'Abbé and Flers. At 9 p.m. verbal orders were received for the 50th Brigade to pass through the other two brigades and carry on the attack during the night.

It was a particularly black night, and the time allowed to get into assembly positions was very short. The first objective of the brigade was Flers and 'Factory Corner', and if this was gained the advance was to be continued on Gueudecourt.

August 27th.

The attack commenced at 1 a.m., all three battalions attacking in line, West Yorkshires on the right, Dorsets in the centre, and East Yorkshires on the left. No attempt was made for battalions to attack shoulder to shoulder, as this would have been quite impossible in the blackness of the night. Each battalion was given a locality to capture, and was ordered to push on to its objective even if the battalions on the flanks were held up. It will, therefore, be easier to follow the attack by describing each battalion's action separately.

10th *West Yorkshire Regiment* (on the right) first encountered the enemy in the trenches on the hill west of and overlooking Flers. These trenches were cleared without much trouble, and a few machine

guns were 'mopped up'. Fierce fighting took place in the trenches immediately west of Flers and in the orchards at the south end of the village : these trenches were not cleared until 4 a.m., when the battalion had two companies east of the village and two companies just west of it. 2nd Lieut. F. Kirk, M.C., with one and a half platoons reached a sunken road 700 yards east of Flers and held on there for two hours, when, having only six men left, he was forced to retire.

6th Dorsetshire Regiment (in the centre) had the farthest distance to move to their assembly position, and did not actually commence the attack until 1.45 a.m. After encountering some opposition north-west of the village the battalion advanced very rapidly through the northern end of Flers, and at 5.30 a.m. had joined hands with the West Yorkshires east of the village. *

7th East Yorkshire Regiment (on the left), whose first objective was 'Factory Corner' and a spur just north of Flers, gained their objective without much trouble, 'mopping up' several enemy posts on the high ground east of Eaucourt-l'Abbé.

Hand-to-hand fighting took place in a sunken road just east of Factory Corner, and about forty Germans and several machine guns were captured there. No touch could be obtained with the division on the left, and one company of the battalion was placed in position facing north to protect the left flank of the brigade at 3.30 a.m. Shortly after this a strong and determined counter-attack developed, delivered from the north-east, combined with a feint frontal attack. This was repulsed with heavy losses

to the enemy. At 4.15 a.m. the enemy again attacked, and this time in such numbers that the battalion was forced to withdraw fighting to a position just west of Factory Corner.

At 7.20 a.m. the enemy opened a very heavy bombardment on Flers, and swept the village and its vicinity with machine gun fire from the ridge south-east of the village, known as the Hog's Back, which was still in their hands. It was now daylight, and owing to the exposed flanks and commanding position held by the enemy the position of our troops east of Flers became untenable. They were suffering severe casualties, so at 7.40 a.m. they were ordered to withdraw to the west side of the village. Here a strong line was taken up and consolidated and held throughout the day. At 6.50 p.m. orders were received from the division that the policy for the next twenty-four hours was to rest and reorganize as far as possible.

There had been very hard fighting on this day. The enemy, as was discovered from prisoners, had put fresh divisions into the line and fought more stubbornly.

Our captures were as follows :

West Yorkshires : 140 prisoners and 14 machine guns.

East Yorkshires : 40 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

Dorsets : about 10 prisoners and 10 machine guns and 3 trench mortars.

The number of enemy dead found in and around Flers when we subsequently advanced was very considerable.

August 28th to August 30th.

Patrols kept touch with the enemy throughout the night, and the day passed without incident except for

a very heavy barrage which the enemy put down for an hour in the evening.

On the night 28/29th the brigade was relieved by the 51st Brigade and moved back about a mile to the valley between Martinpuich and Eaucourt-l'Abbé into divisional reserve.

Here it remained, making the most of the rest, for two days, and moved forward again on the night 30/31st to relieve the 52nd Brigade in positions north and north-east of Flers.

The attack was to be renewed along the whole corps front on the morning of the 1st of September, the 52nd Brigade being the leading brigade of the 17th Division and the 50th Brigade in support.

September 1st.

The objective for this day was Le Transloy. The 52nd Brigade attacked at 5 a.m. and found the place strongly held by the enemy, and was unable to reach the main Bapaume-Péronne road. The attack was to be renewed by the 52nd Brigade on the morning of September 2nd, and during the night battalions of the 50th Brigade were moved closer up.

September 2nd.

The situation at 7 a.m. appeared as follows : the 21st Division on the left were reported to have captured the Sugar Factory north of Le Transloy, and the 52nd Brigade were on the main road south of the village but were unable to progress farther. A pocket of the enemy was causing trouble in a sunken road just south of the Sugar Factory, and as all the troops of the 52nd Brigade were by this time involved, two companies of the East Yorkshires

76 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

were ordered to 'mop up' this pocket and then cross the main road north of the Sugar Factory and form a line east of Le Transloy, joining hands with the 21st Division north of the village and the 52nd Brigade south of it, thus cutting off the enemy who were still holding out in Le Transloy itself.

When the first company of the East Yorkshires moved forward it came under very heavy fire from the Sugar Factory ; the company moved still farther north and crossed the road just south of Beaulencourt. As soon as he saw this company was across the road Major W. E. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C. (who was temporarily commanding the battalion), moved another company forward to attack the sunken road southwest of the Sugar Factory where the pocket of the enemy was still holding out. Under cover of Lewis-gun fire from the flanks this company, led by Captain F. C. Tonkin, D.S.O., M.C., rushed the road and captured the entire garrison—one officer and fifty men with five machine guns ; two field guns were also captured just behind the road.

The enemy in the Sugar Factory were seen to run into Le Transloy, where they were afterwards made prisoners.

Meanwhile the company which had crossed the road turned southwards and established itself in the old trenches just east of the village, pushing patrols still farther south and joining hands with the 52nd Brigade at about 12 noon. A cordon was thus formed around the whole village.

All this time the Dorsets had been patrolling towards the western edge of Le Transloy, and at 12 noon Major D. P. Shaw, D.S.O., commanding the

battalion, reported that one of his patrols had entered the cemetery and found it unoccupied. The village had been continually bombarded by our guns all the morning, and arrangements were now made for this fire to cease at 2 p.m. and for two companies of the Dorsets to 'mop up' the village from west to east. This was successfully completed by 3 p.m., when the two companies were established on the east side of the village. Only two prisoners, one trench mortar, and a few machine guns were found in the village; the remainder of the enemy apparently made their escape just in time, before the East Yorkshires and the 52nd Brigade joined hands behind. It is interesting in connexion with this action to note that the Dorsets established their battalion headquarters at one stage in a dug-out they had occupied as headquarters in October 1916. Here they found also their old cemetery with crosses still practically intact.

At 5 p.m. on the same afternoon orders were received from division by telephone that the brigade was to attack Rocquigny. The time suggested for the attack was 8 p.m. in order to get the benefit of the light. Instructions were accordingly issued to the officers commanding West and East Yorkshires who were at brigade headquarters at Gueudecourt at the time. The attack was carried out by the East Yorkshires on the right and the West Yorkshires on the left with the Dorsets in brigade reserve. An old trench system strongly wired ran round the east and south sides of Rocquigny, and to avoid this it was decided that the best way to attack the place would be from the north-west. A line of assembly was accordingly chosen immediately south-east of Villers-au-Flos.

This meant that the attacking battalions had some distance to move to their assembly positions ; but the move was completed just in time, and the attack commenced under a creeping artillery barrage punctually at 8 p.m. The village was captured by 10 p.m., and patrols were at once pushed to the trench system east of the village. This was found to be weakly held by the enemy, and after some hand-to-hand fighting it was occupied along the whole brigade front and consolidated during the night.

The following were the captures in this operation :
West Yorkshires : 26 prisoners, 2 machine guns,
1 granatenwerfer.

East Yorkshires : 20 prisoners and 3 machine guns.

September 3rd.

At 8.40 a.m. orders were received for the advance to be continued, the 50th Brigade to act as the advance guard to the division. One troop of cavalry and a squadron of the North Irish Horse (Cyclists) were attached to the brigade. Battalions were ordered by telephone to commence moving at 9 a.m. Cyclist patrols were pushed well ahead of the infantry, and sent back valuable information as to the whereabouts of the enemy. By 3.30 p.m. the leading battalions had reached the high ground between Ytres and Etricourt overlooking the Canal du Nord. Here the East Yorkshires (on the right) came under heavy machine gun fire from the eastern banks of the canal.

The advance was continued at 5 p.m., and at 5.30 p.m. our leading troops were along the line of the railway just west of and parallel to the canal. One enemy machine gun in particular had caused great

annoyance firing from a copse near Vallulart Wood. Major Marshall, D.S.O., M.C., commanding 'C' Battery, 78th Brigade Royal Field Artillery (which was supporting the advance of the East Yorkshires), saw this, and galloped one of his guns into position on top of the hill and engaged the machine gun over open sights. The field gun made a splendid target for the enemy machine gunners, but the duel lasted only a few minutes and the enemy in the copse beat a hasty retreat.

The brigade now halted for the night with outposts along the line of the railway. Patrols kept constant touch with the enemy, but were unable to cross the canal as the only two bridges were constantly swept by machine gun fire. At the northern end of the brigade area the Canal du Nord entered a tunnel and remained underground for about three miles, emerging again north of Ytres. It was arranged that patrols should push round and cross the canal where it was underground at dawn on September 4th, and for the battalions to follow if no serious opposition was met.

September 4th.

At 8 a.m. two companies of the West Yorkshires followed these patrols across the canal and reached the north-eastern edge of Vallulart Wood. As soon as these companies were across the East Yorkshires commenced to move over in the same way : on reaching the east side of the canal the battalion moved south-eastwards to come up into their position on the right of the West Yorkshires. By 12 noon the whole of the battalion was across and had thrown back their right company to face south as the division on the right was still west of the canal.

The valley of the Canal du Nord was heavily shelled with gas throughout the day.

At 1 p.m. the two forward companies of the West Yorkshires on the slopes of the hill north-east of Vallular Wood were suffering severely from enemy machine guns. Any movement attempting to dig in drew fire.

Major Strudwick, commanding 'B' Battery, 78th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, rushed a gun forward through the wood to within 150 yards of the outpost line, and for two hours kept the enemy machine guns quiet.

He fired over eighty rounds, and under cover of this the West Yorkshires were able to consolidate their position.

A strong trench line heavily wired ran north and south along the high ground east of the canal, and this line the enemy were holding strongly.

No attempt could be made to attack these trenches frontally owing to the wire, so battalions dug in on the slopes of the hill. The brigade was relieved during the night by the 51st Brigade, and moved back to positions between Rocquigny and Bus, becoming divisional reserve.

On September 6th Brig.-General G. Gwyn-Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O., who had commanded the brigade since April 17, 1918, was recalled to India, and on September 8th Brig.-General A. R. C. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., took over the command of the brigade.

September 7th.

The 51st Brigade attacked and occupied the Ytres-Equancourt trench system from the north on

September 7th, and were then relieved by the 52nd Brigade, who advanced to the trench system between Metz and Dessart Wood. The 50th Brigade moved up to the Ytres-Equancourt line during the afternoon.

The division had now arrived in an area of many trenches and much wire—trenches which had been occupied before the retreat in March and were consequently still in good condition and very different from the old derelict trenches of the Somme.

Operations had now reassumed temporarily the nature of trench-to-trench attacks, and the enemy were to be expected to make a stand on their old line. They were in fact holding trenches from Beaucamp to Pezières running about a mile west of Gouzeaucourt.

September 9th.

The 52nd Brigade attacked the enemy in this trench system at 4 a.m. on September 9th ; the objective was Chapel Hill-Lowland Trench-African Trench (see map facing page 88). The 50th Brigade was moved up in close support. At 3 p.m. the 52nd Brigade had captured Lowland Support, Heather Support, and African Support, but had been unable to gain the second trench line. At 3.30 p.m. orders were received from divisional head-quarters for the 50th Brigade to relieve the 52nd Brigade during the night and to be prepared to attack Heather Trench and African Trench.

Orders were accordingly issued for the relief and the attack to be carried out at 4.30 a.m. by the East Yorkshires on the right and the West Yorkshires on the left.

The night was exceptionally dark and wet. There had been very little time for previous reconnaissance.

Two companies of the Dorsets lost their way and did not arrive in position until 10.30 a.m. on the following morning. The West Yorkshires had reached their assembly position at 3 a.m., but two and a half companies of the East Yorkshires had not arrived and it was decided that the attack at 4 a.m. was impossible. A message was received at 1.15 a.m. from division that zero hour had been postponed to 5.15 a.m. Telephone communication with battalion was cut and visual signal communication was impossible owing to the driving rain. Officers sent with this message to battalions did not reach there till 3.15 a.m. The two and a half companies of the East Yorkshires were still missing, so it was decided that nothing further could be done until daylight. Officers sent out at daylight from all battalions found the missing companies of the Dorsets and East Yorkshires, and the relief of the 52nd Brigade was eventually completed at 10.30 a.m. on September 10th. The 50th Brigade was then disposed as follows : East Yorkshires on the right, West Yorkshires in the centre, Dorsets on the left, each battalion having two companies in front and two in support.

The brigade ' stood by ' all the morning prepared to renew the attack, but at 3 p.m. orders were received that no further attack would take place and that the present line was to be consolidated.

The brigade was relieved by the 115th Brigade, 38th (Welsh) Division, during the night 11th/12th September, and moved back to huts at Rocquigny.

There was now a pause along the whole front, and one may appropriately insert here a short description of the conditions and country over which the first

phase or “Battle of Bapaume”—as it has been called—was fought.

To those who have never seen it no words could describe the utter desolation of this Somme country ; destroyed in the great battles of 1916, it had lain desolated and deserted until the retreat at the beginning of 1918, when the same familiar ‘villages’ were once more fought for—villages (!), yet absolutely unrecognizable as such, and in some cases simply a notice-board beside a small heap of brick rubbish—‘This is Ginchy’ !

The difficulties of fighting over this country can readily be imagined; practically no landmarks, very few roads, and those roads in name only, but in reality tracks pitted with shell-holes. After crossing the Bapaume-Péronne road the country certainly improved, but till then the problem of keeping the troops supplied with ammunition, food, and above all water, had been very difficult of solution.

A short summary of the general situation at the end of this phase will enable readers to appreciate the importance of this fighting. The attack of the British 3rd and 4th Armies had been made in conjunction with the French on the right, and had driven a large salient into the enemy’s line from just south of Arras to Soissons. The 1st Army then attacked the Hindenburg system east of Arras and compelled the enemy to withdraw on the whole front from south of Ypres to Arras, including the great salient west of Lille formed by their advance earlier in the year.

PHASE II

The attack was to be renewed along the whole 3rd Army front on September 18th. After six days' rest at Rocquigny the brigade moved up into assembly positions on September 16th.

The beginning of this phase is a battle against trench positions which the enemy had been holding and consolidating for a week ; and, therefore, in describing the fight it is essential to refer to trenches by names and for readers to follow the account with the map facing page 88.

The attack of the 17th Division was to be carried out as follows : the 52nd Brigade was to capture the first objective (Lowland Trench, Cavalry Trench). The 50th Brigade would then pass through the 52nd Brigade and capture the second objective (the sunken road running due south from Gouzeaucourt, west of and parallel to the railway). The 51st Brigade was then to pass through the 52nd and 50th Brigades and capture the third objective (Somme Alley, Lancashire Trench, to the southern outskirts of Villers-Guislans).

September 18th.

The attack commenced at 5.20 a.m. Heavy rain had fallen all night. The 52nd Brigade attack was completely successful, and the 50th Brigade, attacking with all three battalions in line, followed the 52nd Brigade closely, passed through them, and captured the second objective all along the line by 7 a.m., gaining touch with the divisions on the right and left.

The 51st Brigade then passed through and reported the third objective captured at 1.30 p.m.

The West Yorkshires and Dorsets suffered very slightly during the attack, but the East Yorkshires were subjected to very heavy shell fire when the objective was gained. Orders were received at 1.30 p.m. that the brigade would probably be required to carry out a further attack in the evening to capture 'Quentin Redoubt', a strong and dominating position on a hill east of Gouzeaucourt. Detailed orders were received at 6.30 p.m. for the attack to be made by the 50th Brigade, supported by 'A' Company, 17th Bn. Machine Gun Corps, in conjunction with the 114th Brigade, 38th (Welsh) Division, on our left.

The West Yorkshires and Dorsets were accordingly ordered to move to assembly positions along the northern edge of Gauche Wood and to attack northwards at 9 p.m.

The Dorsets captured Quentin Redoubt, taking over fifty prisoners and six machine guns without loss.

The West Yorkshires, who attacked on the right of the Dorsets, were held up by machine gun fire and were unable to make much progress.

The 114th Brigade on the left was also unable to advance.

The situation throughout the night remained somewhat obscure, and it was not until 7 a.m. on the following morning that definite information was received that two companies of the Dorsets were in 'Quentin Redoubt'.

Captures on September 18th were as follows :

West Yorkshires : 300 prisoners, 13 machine guns, and 1 trench mortar.

East Yorkshires: 280 prisoners, 20 machine guns and 1 anti-tank rifle.

Dorsets: 130 prisoners, 12 machine guns, and 3 anti-tank rifles.

September 19th.

The situation on the morning of the 19th September appeared to be as follows:

Two companies of the Dorsets in Quentin Redoubt (these two companies were isolated and communication with them by day was impossible).

One company in Lancashire Trench.

One company in Somme Alley.

West Yorkshires in trenches west and south-west of Gauche Wood.

East Yorkshires in trenches south of Gouzeaucourt, west of the railway.

The division on the left had not made any progress in the night, and, to protect the left flank of the Dorsets, the East Yorkshires were ordered to establish a platoon post on the railway as near Quentin Redoubt as possible. This was successfully done by 12 noon.

All this time the enemy were still holding Gouzeaucourt, and with several machine guns in the buildings on the southern outskirts of the village they made movement by day along the railway and north of Gauche Wood almost impossible.

Orders were received during the day to consolidate and reorganize the line that had been gained.

Enemy artillery was now becoming more and more active. Gauche Wood and its vicinity were being shelled practically continuously. The enemy twice

attacked the Dorsets in Lancashire Trench during the day and were repulsed.

September 20th.

Brig.-General Sanders visited the companies of the Dorsets in Quentin Redoubt at dawn on the 20th September, and on his way back, when crossing the railway, he was shot by a machine gun from Gouzeaucourt and killed.

It was decided to make an effort during the night to join Quentin Redoubt to Lancashire Trench by digging a new trench across the gap.

At 4.30 p.m. the enemy made a bombing attack on Quentin Redoubt and were repulsed. At 6.15 p.m., after a particularly heavy bombardment of Lancashire Trench and Gauche Wood, the enemy made a determined attack on Lancashire Trench from three different directions, using flammenwerfer and phosphorus bombs, but were driven off.

September 21st.

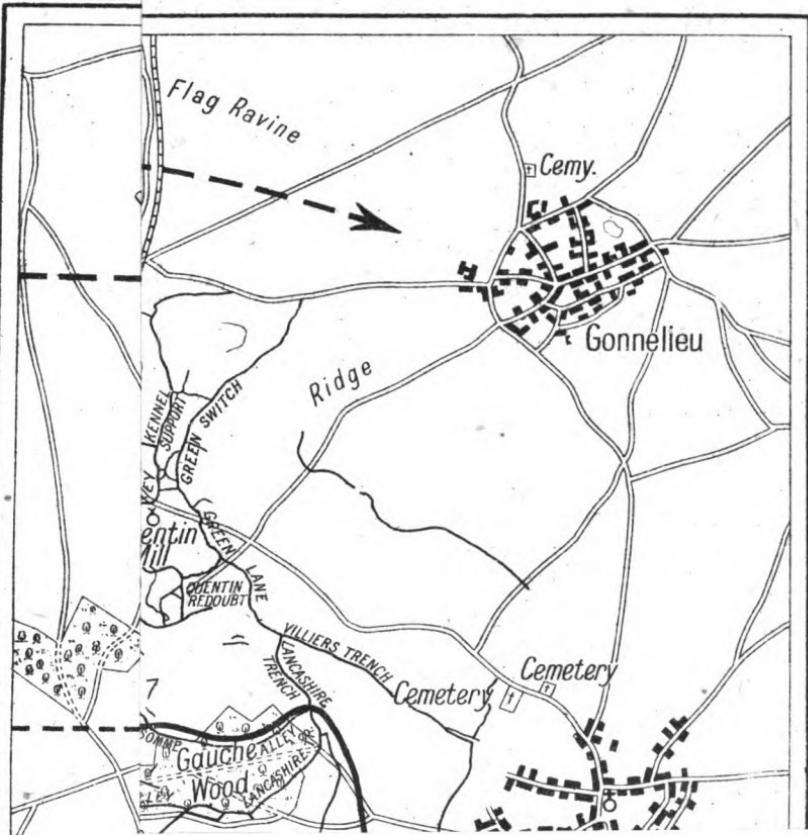
At 1.30 a.m. the enemy again attacked Lancashire Trench with flammenwerfer, but by this time the 78th Field Company, R.E., had just completed digging a new post half-way between Lancashire Trench and Quentin Redoubt, and the garrison of this post was able to stop a large party of the enemy who were attacking southwards and threatening Lancashire Trench from the rear.

During the night the brigade was relieved by the 51st Brigade, and moving back to Heather Trench and Heather Support became divisional reserve.

On the 23rd Brig.-General J. F. R. Hope, D.S.O., assumed command of the brigade. The brigade held

the same line again for two days from September 23rd, and on the 25th the division was relieved by the 21st Division and moved to Le Mesnil and Rocquigny, becoming corps reserve.

The other divisions in the 5th Corps attacked on September 27th, when the advance was resumed along the whole of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Army fronts, and carried the line across the St. Quentin Canal. This coincided with the attack of the 2nd Army and the Belgians from Ypres, and ended the second phase.



PHASE III

What may be described as the third phase of the advance commenced on October 8th with an attack along the whole of the 3rd Army front in conjunction with the French farther south.

The brigade had had a week's rest at Le Mesnil and was now reorganized and rested.

On October 5th the brigade moved forward to trenches west of Gouzeaucourt behind the 21st Division, which was holding the line.

October 8th.

The attack opened at 5 a.m.

The rôle of the division was to follow the 21st Division, who made the initial attack, and to be ready to pass through them and pursue the enemy.

At 6.50 p.m. news was received from Divisional Headquarters that the attack had been very successful, and that when a forward move was ordered the 51st Brigade would form the advanced guard of the division, and the 50th Brigade would follow the 51st Brigade. The 51st Brigade crossed the Canal de St. Quentin, followed by the 50th Brigade during the night.

At 5 a.m. on October 9th the 50th Brigade was in position on the ridge north of Villers-Outreux, about four and a half miles east of the Canal de St. Quentin.

The 51st Brigade passed through the leading troops of the 21st Division at 5.20 a.m., and its advance progressed very rapidly. By 6.30 a.m. its leading battalions were through Selvigny and advancing on

Montigny. In this village they were welcomed by crowds of civilians, who thronged round them apparently anxious to ensure that every man should have at least one cup of coffee as he passed through the village. These villages were astonishingly quickly bedecked with flags, which the inhabitants must have kept hidden during the years of German occupation. The troops of the 50th Brigade, which was still following the 51st Brigade in support, had more leisure to talk to the inhabitants and listen to their mingled tales of woe and frantic rejoicing.

In the evening a conference was held at brigade headquarters to decide details of the next day's advance, when the 50th Brigade was to pass through the 51st Brigade and become the leading brigade of the division. The advance was to recommence at 5.20 a.m. The following troops were under the command of the G.O.C. in addition to the brigade itself: 78th and 79th Brigades, R.F.A.; 'D' Company, 17th Bn. M.G.C.; 4 mobile 6-inch Newton mortars; one section of 77th Field Company, R.E.; one squadron North Irish Horse (cyclists); and three tanks of 'C' Company, 11th Tank Bn.

The final objective allotted to the brigade was the high ground east of Neuilly, i.e. an advance of 13,000 yards from Montigny, where the leading troops of the 51st Brigade had halted for the night.

October 10th.

The advance commenced at 5.20 a.m. with the West Yorkshires on the right and the Dorsets on the left, with the East Yorkshires following in support. Arrangements had been made for the tanks to clear up

machine gun nests in the southern outskirts of Caudry and guard the flank of the brigade along the railway line to Audencourt. The 98th Brigade, 33rd Division, advanced on the right and the 112th Brigade, 37th Division, on the left of the 50th Brigade. By 6 a.m. the vanguard of the brigade had passed through Inchy and Beaumont, where they were again welcomed by rejoicing French people who were found busily engaged on their own initiative in filling in a crater at an important cross-roads in the village which had been blown up by the Germans in their retreat. Before leaving the enemy had systematically cleared away all live stock, but one old Frenchman living in a lime-kiln just outside Inchy, which the Dorsets had made their headquarters, produced a cow from a dug-out, explaining gleefully how he had thwarted the invader.

The Frenchwoman who owned the house taken over as brigade headquarters produced from the cellar a bag of silk sheets and bedding which she had successfully concealed for four years, and was almost offended when 'Monsieur le Général' refused to lie down on them with his muddy boots. This incident is typical of the attitude of hospitality and gratitude shown by all the inhabitants of the reconquered area.

Up to this point there had been very little hostile shelling and casualties had been slight. The West Yorkshires captured two German field guns south of Inchy. The Dorsets in their advance from Audencourt were moving over the ground held by their 1st Battalion in the battle of Le Cateau in August 1914. The village of Audencourt showed signs of the severe fighting in this battle, the houses on the

eastern side being damaged by shell fire. The main guard of the brigade reached Inchy at 7 a.m.

On continuing the advance east of Inchy, the brigade was considerably harassed by enemy shell fire in direct enfilade from the left flank. A forward gun with our vanguard was hit before it could fire, but the remainder of the battery (commanded by Major Marshall, D.S.O., M.C.) came into action at the gallop, and after a short duel over open sights the two enemy guns which had been causing the trouble were knocked out by direct hits.

At about 8 a.m. the East Yorkshires passed through the two leading battalions to attack the village of Neuville. On crossing the ridge overlooking Neuville and the valley of the River Selle they came under very heavy shell and machine gun fire from the high ground east of the village and were unable to advance farther.

It was now evident that the enemy intended to make a stand along the River Selle, and battalions were therefore ordered to dig in and rest until a fresh attack behind an artillery barrage could be organized.

The plan decided on was to attack north and south of Neuville behind a creeping barrage and seize the high ground east of the river. The East Yorkshires were to attack north of the village and the West Yorkshires south of the village, each on a two-company front. The Dorsets were then to 'mop up' the village itself.*

The attack commenced at 5 p.m. behind an excellent barrage. The inner companies of both battalions were soon held up by heavy machine gun fire from the houses on the outskirts of the village. All bridges over the river had been blown up and orchards and hedges

* See map facing page 106.

strongly wired. The river also had been dammed and was considerably swollen. South of the village it was some seven feet deep and in places twenty feet wide.

Captain O. Varley, M.C., commanding 'D' Company, East Yorkshires, together with Captain Craig, M.C., and the headquarters of 'C' Company, succeeded in crossing the river about 600 yards north-west of the village, partly by felled trees and partly by swimming and wading.

Immediately on crossing the river the troops came under heavy machine gun fire from the top of a high bank. They rushed this bank at the point of the bayonet and then soon reached the railway line, where they killed thirty Germans : leaving some supporting troops at this stage, Captain Varley attacked a trench running along a road about 200 yards east of and parallel to the railway. Here they killed fifty to sixty Germans and then consolidated posts in the trench. They captured also 1 officer and 39 prisoners and 7 machine guns. For his exceptional gallantry and good leadership Captain Varley was awarded the D.S.O.

Portions of the right two companies of the West Yorkshires forced a crossing of the river south of the village, but were unable to reach the railway owing to enemy wire and enfilade and frontal machine gun fire. Owing to the very exposed position they were withdrawn at 7 p.m. to a road 200 yards west of and parallel to the river.

The Dorsets had a very difficult task in clearing the village owing to machine gun fire from the windows of the houses. They were unable to cross the river, and eventually withdrew to the western outskirts of the village.

The situation at nightfall was consequently as follows : West Yorkshires and Dorsets had lost fairly heavily and were reorganizing west of the river. About fifty men of the East Yorkshires had succeeded in gaining their objective, and were dug in along the road east of the railway about a thousand yards east of the river. The brigade on the left had not advanced at all, and consequently the position of this party of East Yorkshires was extremely precarious. It was therefore decided to withdraw them, and this operation was successfully carried out without casualties by 9.15 p.m.

October 11th.

The day passed quietly, but the enemy sniped at any movement on the forward slopes west of the village.

The 52nd Brigade was to attack on the 12th October, and to assist this attack an attempt was made during the evening to establish bridgeheads over the river north and south of Neuville. This attempt was to be made by the Dorsets and West Yorkshires pushing fighting patrols over the river north and south of the village respectively, and by reinforcing these patrols if they were successful.

At 6.50 p.m. Lt.-Col. W. Gibson, D.S.O., M.C., and Lieut. P. H. Hart, M.C., of the West Yorkshires, reconnoitred the river south of the village and crossed it by tree trunks at a point about 1,000 yards from the village. Lt. Col. Gibson then ordered one company to cross the river—this company was all across by 6 p.m. and commenced working forward to the railway line. Three enemy posts were encountered and the garrisons—25 men—killed. All the ground east of the

river was cleared up to the road immediately west of the railway. Progress beyond this road was impossible owing to barbed wire covered at close range by machine guns and minenwerfer. The company therefore dug in, in platoon posts, along this road, and a second company crossed the river and dug supporting posts about 160 yards east of the river. Four bridges were constructed by the 93rd Field Company, R.E., and completed before daylight. The Dorsets attempted to cross the river north of Neuilly, led by two patrols of the East Yorkshires who had crossed on the previous night with Captain Varley and who knew the ground. The enemy were, however, now holding the trench immediately east of the river more strongly than on the previous day, and the officer and sergeant leading the two patrols of the East Yorkshires were shot at point-blank range from this trench. Captain Goodson, M.C., commanding the company of the Dorsets which was following the patrols, endeavoured to get a rough footbridge across the river, but it failed to reach the other bank and the party came under point-blank machine gun fire, suffering heavily, Captain Goodson being killed. Several attempts were made to cross the river at other points without success. 2nd Lieut. Kent rode a captured German bicycle up the road for some distance towards Biastre, but was unable to find another possible crossing. At 10.40 p.m. the Dorsets were ordered to leave posts covering the river and to make no further attempt to cross.

October 12th.

The 52nd Brigade attacked at 5 a.m. As soon as its leading troops passed through the 50th Brigade,

96 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

the latter withdrew to billets in Inchy with the exception of forward posts covering Neuville and the river, which were to remain in position until the 52nd Brigade had crossed the river.

The 9th Duke of Wellington's Regiment (52nd Brigade), attacking south of Neuville, was held up along the line of the river by machine gun fire. A few reached the line of posts on the road just west of the railway, which were still held by the West Yorkshires, and remained with them until dusk, when it was possible for the Duke of Wellington's Regiment to send up reinforcements and relieve the West Yorkshires.

The East Yorkshire Regiment was at the tactical disposal of the G.O.C. 52nd Brigade, and at 11 a.m. two companies of this battalion were ordered forward to support the 12th Manchester Regiment, who had gained their objective (north of Neuville). About this time, however, a heavy enemy counter-attack developed against the 12th Manchester Regiment from the north-east and pressed them back to the line of the railway. The two companies of the East Yorkshires were no longer required and were stopped on their way up.

At 12 noon orders were received for the brigade to move back to Montigny after being relieved by the 51st Brigade, who were on the way up from Montigny.

Efforts of two brigades to cross the Selle river and capture the high ground east of it had thus failed, and divisions on the right and left had met with no more success.

The difficulties which resulted in this failure may be summarized as follows:

It was not desirable to delay the advance and allow the enemy time to strengthen their position, but on the

other hand it was obvious that they had chosen a position of such natural strength, that an attack carefully co-ordinated with troops on both flanks would be necessary to dislodge them; owing to the difficulties of communication there was insufficient time to procure this co-ordination. Further, the brigade was advancing between two definite boundaries, and the village of Neuville was situated in the middle; a frontal attack on the village could not expect success, and to outflank it necessitated the division of the brigade into two parts, each of which was compelled to act independently and with no knowledge of the movements of the other. At the same time the lack of a fourth battalion in the brigade, which might have been used to reinforce success on either one side or the other, made itself felt.

The enemy had put fresh troops into the line, and by choosing a position of extraordinary natural strength they had been able to check our advance and gain some time to reorganize their troops.

This ended the 'Cambrai-St. Quentin' battle, and as a result of this a further withdrawal on a large scale by the enemy between Cambrai and Lille was necessitated. There was now a pause on 1st, 3rd, and 4th Army fronts. The 2nd Army renewed the attack with great success on October 14th, and on October 20th the 3rd Army again assumed the offensive.

PHASE IV

The fourth phase of the advance opened on October 20th with an attack by the whole of the 3rd Army, again in conjunction with the French on the south.

The 17th Division and 38th (Welsh) Division attacked on the Vth Corps front.

The general plan of attack for the 17th Division was as follows : the 50th Brigade was to make the initial attack and capture Neuville and the high ground east of it. The 51st Brigade would then pass through the 50th Brigade and capture Amerval and the high ground west of Ovillers.

Before describing the battle itself, it is desirable that the nature of the ground and the positions to be assaulted should be understood.

High ridges ran along each side of the River Selle. The village of Neuville, built astride the river, was consequently completely overlooked by our positions west of the river and by the enemy on the other side.

The actual situation of the troops had changed little since the fighting ended on the 13th October, but our posts on the east bank of the river south of Neuville had been withdrawn to within a hundred yards of the river bank. The portion of the village west of the river had been definitely cleared of the enemy. The enemy had, however, now had ten days in which to reorganize and strengthen their positions. They had erected a great deal more wire and placed machine guns in carefully camouflaged positions which completely covered the bridges which had been

thrown across the river, and the places where it was likely we should attempt to put fresh bridges across. The ground east of the river rose very steeply in a series of plateaux, each divided from the other by high and almost vertical banks. The railway line ran along a deep cutting except due east of the village, where it was on an embankment. Several small copses, thick fences, and orchards gave many opportunities for concealed machine gun emplacements. It would indeed have been hard to imagine a position more ideally suited to defence.

The brigade had two days' rest at Montigny. It moved up and held the line on the 16th and 17th, and was then relieved by the 52nd Brigade and moved back to Inchy. The brigade plan of attack was as follows : the East Yorkshires were to cross the Selle south of Neuville and the Dorsets north of it, these two battalions advancing and joining hands on the high ground a thousand yards east of the village. The West Yorkshires were to 'mop up' Neuville and the railway line east of it, two companies working from the south and two companies from the north. Zero hour was 2 a.m. October 20th.

The brigade moved to its assembly positions in the evening of October 19th, and the assembly was complete at midnight, at which hour troops of the 52nd Brigade withdrew to Inchy. The assembly of the Dorsets was carried out without difficulty under a steep bank 200 yards east of the river, but the assembly of the East Yorkshires south of Neuville was difficult owing to the proximity of the enemy, who had posts at the mill on the river bank about 800 yards south-east of the village. The whole battalion, however,

100 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

was in position along the east bank of the river immediately before zero.

Heavy rain fell all night, and though this made movement across country, which was principally ploughed land, very difficult, it undoubtedly helped the assembly of the East Yorkshires, which would have been practically impossible on a clearer night, when they would most certainly have been seen by the enemy.

October 20th.

It was apparent from the opening of the attack that communication was going to be a great difficulty. Brigade battle headquarters was under a bank about 2,000 yards south-west of Neuville : telephone lines laid forward from here to battalions were broken at the outset, and visual signalling was impossible owing to the dense smoke and a heavy mist which hung over the ground until late in the day.

The simplest way to describe the battle is to take the attack of each battalion separately, following their progress on the map facing page 106.

The Advance on the 1st Objective—the Railway Line (7th East Yorkshire Regiment and 6th Dorsetshire Regiment).

At 2 a.m., when the barrage opened, the two leading companies of the East Yorkshires and Dorsets advanced to the attack. North of Neuville the Dorsets encountered stiff resistance on the line of the road west of the railway and on the railway itself. The enemy garrison was destroyed. Fighting was particularly severe opposite the left company of the Dorsets. 2nd Lieut. W. A. Curtis, commanding a platoon of

the supporting company, seeing the left leading company in some difficulty, with great skill manoeuvred his platoon to a flank to their assistance. He killed twelve Germans himself and his platoon also killed many of the enemy. The East Yorkshires experienced trouble at the road 200 yards east of the river, along which the enemy had dug in several machine guns—these were quickly overcome. Just beyond this road a belt of barbed wire was met with which checked the advance. No. 28911, Sergeant A. L. Biggs, rushed forward and uprooted the stakes under heavy fire, and the advance continued to the railway, which the enemy was holding in strength. A stiff fight ensued and some seventy of the enemy were killed. The enemy had placed machine guns along the railway line at regular intervals of fifty yards, interspersed with trench mortars. The first objective was thus gained along the whole front by 2.30 a.m. according to time-table, and here the two battalions paused for ten minutes under a protective barrage to reorganize for the advance on the second objective.

The Capture of Neuilly (10th West Yorkshire Regiment).

As the East Yorkshires and Dorsets advanced at zero, two companies of the West Yorkshires followed each of them closely on either side of the village, the northern and southern outskirts of which were meanwhile being subjected to a heavy trench mortar barrage to keep down the fire of enemy machine guns which had caused the failure of previous attacks.

Severe fighting took place in two copses immediately south of the village for over 40 minutes; the situation here was not cleared until 2nd Lieut. R. G. Jones

worked round and attacked the enemy from the rear. In the hand-to-hand fighting which ensued 2nd Lieut. Jones was killed. No prisoners were taken and the garrison was destroyed. A patrol led by 2nd Lieut. Bryant (West Yorkshires) had reconnoitred this copse before zero and found it occupied by the enemy. 2nd Lieut. Bryant and every man of the patrol were wounded except one. This man, No. 24339, Corporal S. Whincup, now took two sections and attacked the southern copse on the river bank, while 2nd Lieut. Jones was dealing with the other one. He killed five of the enemy and captured fourteen and two machine guns. For his gallantry and skill this N.C.O. was afterwards awarded the Military Medal.

Both the northern and southern outskirts of the village were strongly held by machine guns, and as soon as the trench mortar barrage ceased, to allow the West Yorkshires to enter the village, those machine guns which had survived the barrage opened fire. Four machine guns were found in position in a single house in the northern part of the village; on these being finally rushed by 2nd Lieut. Lane's company, an enemy machine gunner hurled his gun from the top story of the house on to the heads of his assailants. In the centre of the village the enemy surrendered freely. Thirty-five were extracted from one cellar, and about 100 rushed terror-stricken towards the river without escort. An officer of the Heavy Artillery, captured by the enemy before zero, was recaptured by the West Yorkshires in the village. The railway immediately east of the village was still full of the enemy after the Dorsets and the East Yorkshires had passed on to the north and south: these were dealt with by the

West Yorkshires, No. 32943, Sergeant C. H. Heap, greatly distinguishing himself by the gallant way he led his platoon—he himself killed four of the enemy and his platoon killed thirty and took twenty-two prisoners. By 5 a.m. the village was cleared of the enemy, and the West Yorkshires reorganized and took up a central position east of the village in support of the East Yorkshires and Dorsets, who had by this time gained the second objective.

Captures. In the course of this action the West Yorkshires captured 84 prisoners, in addition to the 100 mentioned above who were subsequently collected west of the river, also 34 machine guns, 6 trench mortars, 3 German tool wagons, 2 horses, and the travelling library of the 120th Reserve Infantry Regiment. Enemy killed are computed at 100 (80 bodies were counted on the railway line alone in this battalion sector).

Casualties.

Officers :

Killed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wounded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

Other Ranks :

Killed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Wounded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Missing, believed killed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

Advance on the 2nd Objective (7th East Yorkshire and 6th Dorsetshire Regiments).

At 2.34 a.m. the artillery barrage commenced moving forward again, and the East Yorkshires and Dorsets left the railway line and commenced advancing up the hill. No great difficulty was met except on the left, where 'B' Company of the Dorsets, which was

skilfully and gallantly led by Captain C. F. Harrison, M.C., met very heavy opposition and suffered severe casualties. The enemy were eventually overcome, and the objective was gained along the whole brigade front by 3.30 a.m.

The East Yorkshires were troubled for a time by enfilade machine gun fire from the right, and in particular from one gun firing from a cunningly concealed position on the railwayline. No. 28911, Sergeant A. L. Biggs, led a Lewis gun section against this machine gun, and, under covering fire from the Lewis guns, he personally rushed the machine gun, which was firing at point-blank range, killed the team single-handed, and captured the gun. During the whole of the attack the enemy heavily shelled the village with gas, and the valley remained full of it until the next day.

At 4 a.m. the 51st Brigade passed through to capture the final objective—Amerval and the high ground east of it.

The 50th Brigade then reorganized and dug in, in selected positions, to meet the possibility of counter-attack.

Captures.

7th East Yorkshire Regiment:

120 prisoners, 23 machine guns, 1 anti-tank rifle,
3 trench mortars.

Estimated Germans killed, 70.

6th Dorsetshire Regiment:

9 prisoners, 22 machine guns, 13 Lewis guns (recaptured).

Estimated Germans killed, 200.

*Casualties.**7th East Yorkshire Regiment :*

Officers :

Wounded	3
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Other Ranks :

Killed	2
Wounded	59
Missing, believed killed	4

6th Dorsetshire Regiment :

Officers :

Killed	2
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Other Ranks :

Killed	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Wounded	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Missing, believed killed	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

The brigade spent the morning of October 21st in clearing the battle-field. A few civilians were found in the village, and several Germans, chiefly wounded, hiding in cellars. The village itself was in an indescribable mess. The sanitary discipline of the Germans did not stand the test of their retreat. The church was in a most filthy state, but was carefully cleaned and all the vestments saved and well cared for by the Catholics of the brigade. It had been the policy since the inhabited area had been reached to avoid shelling villages and causing casualties to inhabitants. In the case of Neuville a bombardment had been unavoidable as the enemy had had time to transform it into a formidable stronghold. The battle on October 20th was probably the fiercest ever fought by the brigade. The enemy fought exceptionally well and few prisoners were taken. Such a large number of enemy dead in so small an area can seldom have been seen during the war, and the way the bodies were

106 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

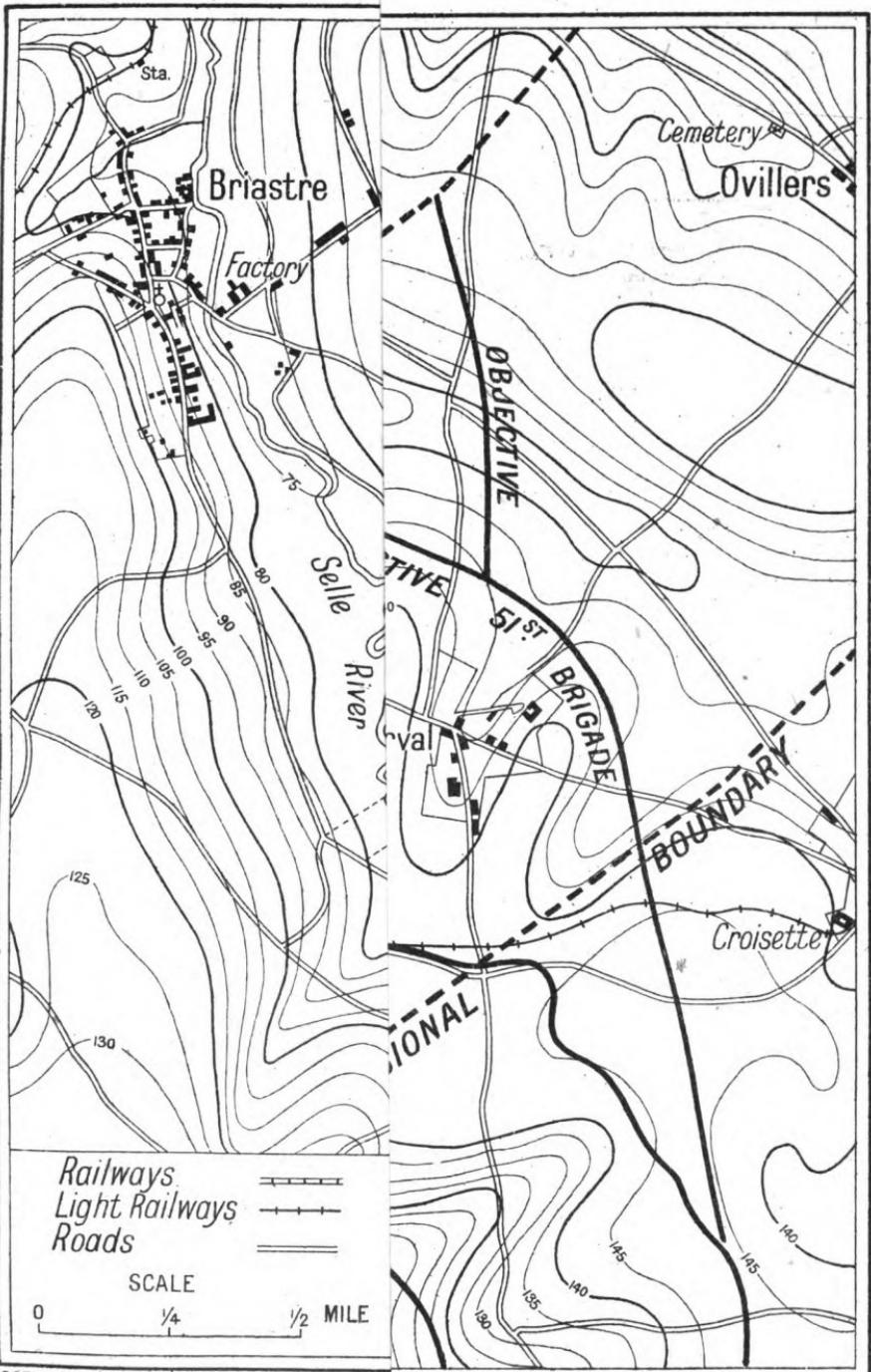
grouped round the machine guns testified to the stubbornness of the German resistance. The brigade fought splendidly, and it was only by actual superiority in close fighting that the attack was successful.

During the afternoon the brigade was withdrawn to billets in Inchy, and remained there till the 22nd.

The 21st Division passed through the 17th Division on October 23rd, and advanced to the western edge of Forêt de Mormal.

The 50th Brigade moved to Neuville on the afternoon of October 23rd.

The success of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Armies in the 'Battle of the Selle' was productive of the same results as previous battles, and the enemy were compelled to give up Lille, Roubaix, and the enormous tract of country as far south as Douai and east to Tournai.



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PHASE V

The last phase of the advance began on 4th November, with an attack along the front of the whole of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Armies in conjunction with the French on the right.

Since the crossing of the St. Quentin Canal the direction of the advance of the Army had been north-east, but it was now changed to due east.

On the Vth Corps front the 21st Division had exploited the success of the Battle of the Selle and had advanced up to the south-western edge of the Forêt de Mormal.

On October 26th the 17th Division relieved the 21st Division on the line they had gained—the 50th Brigade relieving the 62nd Brigade in Poix du Nord and its vicinity, and was in support to the 52nd Brigade, who were holding the line. The division was relieved again by the 21st Division on the 29th October in order to have a few days out of the line to prepare for the battle. The 50th Brigade on relief moved back to billets in Neuville.

On November 2nd the division again took over the line, the 50th Brigade moving to Vendegies, where it was in divisional reserve.

The 17th Division and the 38th (Welsh) Division were to open the attack on the Vth Corps front, and the final objective for these divisions for the first day's fighting was roughly a north-and-south line through the centre of the forest east of the village of Locquignol.

The attack of the division was carried out on the

'leap-frog system', the 52nd Brigade making the initial attack, the 51st Brigade passing through and advancing some distance into the forest, and the 50th Brigade passing through both the other brigades to capture the final objective of the division. The Forêt de Mormal was intersected by rides—all running either north-east or south-east, and there was thus a grave danger of troops being deflected by the natural impulse to follow the rides, and so losing the direction of the advance. The forest varied considerably in density; some parts were almost impassable except by narrow paths, but in other places the Germans had carried out a great deal of deforestation, and clearings were met where none were shown on maps, though these had been prepared with the greatest care from aeroplane photographs beforehand.

November 4th.

The attack commenced at 5.30 a.m. The assembly of the brigade had to be carried out in stages according to the success gained by the 52nd and 51st Brigades. The first assembly position, which was taken up an hour before zero, was along the Englefontaine-Salêches road (parallel to the front line). The 52nd Brigade in their attack had to carry out a half-right wheel in order to get square to their objective, which was a north-and-south line east of Futoy.

The 50th Brigade reached its second assembly position, the Englefontaine-Louvignies road, at 9.30 a.m. There was considerable hostile shelling at this time, causing casualties, amongst whom was Captain F. C. Tonkin, D.S.O., M.C. (Adjutant, East Yorkshire Regiment), who was fatally wounded.

The brigade was formed up on its final assembly position just east of the line gained by the 51st Brigade at 12.30 p.m. The advance was to be resumed from this line at 1 p.m.

The three battalions of the brigade attacked in line—West Yorkshires on the right, the Dorsets in the centre, and the East Yorkshires on the left, each battalion advancing on a frontage of two companies.

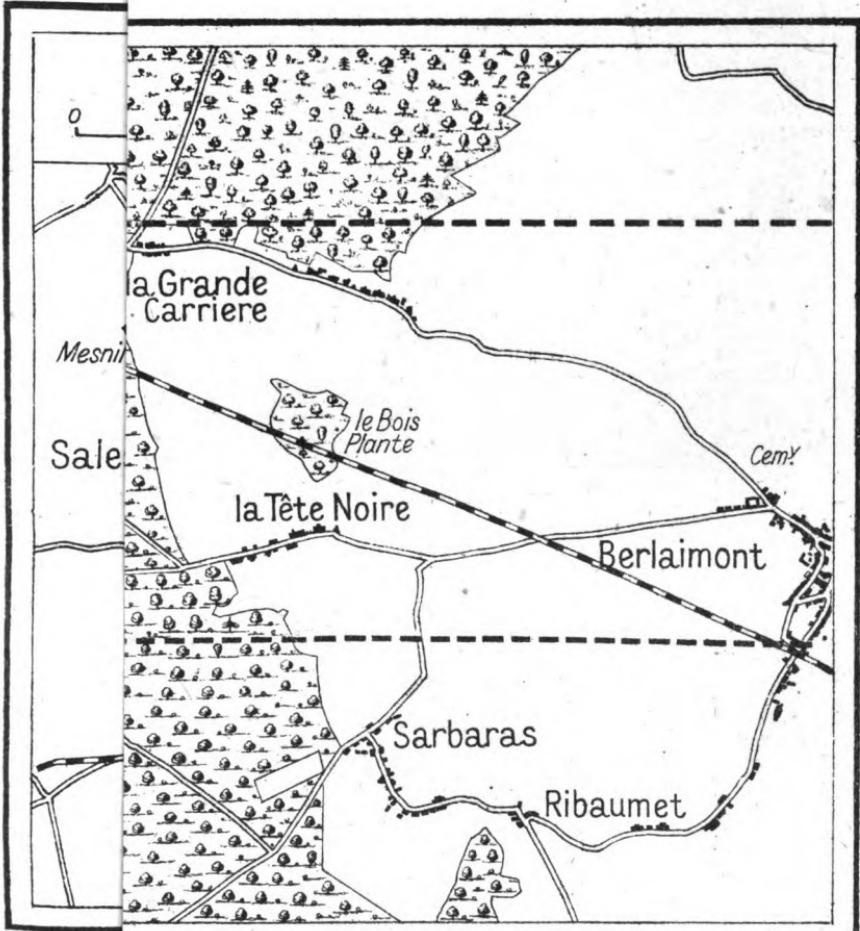
One section 'B' Company, 17th Bn. M.G.C., and one section of the 50th Light Trench Mortar Battery moved with each battalion.

At 1 p.m. the brigade commenced to advance on its objective. The advance was to be made under an artillery barrage. Owing to all field guns having to move forward after the second objective was gained to get within range to fire a creeping barrage to the final objective, and also to the natural difficulties of firing a barrage in such a forest under any circumstances, the artillery was really of little or no assistance; in fact, it was dangerous, as it was impossible to recognize any barrage line. Hostile shelling was very slight at the commencement of the advance and little opposition was met except on the left flank, where heavy machine gun fire was almost immediately encountered. The West Yorkshires encountered stiff opposition round the Institute Forestier, a large hotel at the north-western end of the village of Locquignol. These buildings were cleared by 2.30 p.m. and the enemy garrison killed. By 3 p.m. the West Yorkshires' line ran north and south immediately west of the village. Both the leading companies were being subjected to heavy machine gun fire from the flanks—the right company suffering some thirty-five casualties.

On the left, at the commencement of the advance, the support company of the East Yorkshires had to form a defensive flank facing north, as no touch could be gained with the brigade on the left. At 3 p.m. the East Yorkshires had advanced about 1,000 yards, had reached a clearing, and were held up by machine gun fire from the eastern edge of the clearing and from a forester's house. By 4.30 p.m. the enemy had been dislodged from these positions, chiefly owing to skilful manœuvring of his battalion and the personal gallantry of Lt.-Col. G. East-King, D.S.O. Twelve prisoners were captured and fourteen enemy machine gunners killed. 2nd Lieut. H. A. Disney, M.C., D.C.M., 17th Bn. M.G.C., who was working with the East Yorkshires, fought his guns with great skill and turned the enemy's guns against them. In all about twelve enemy machine guns were used in this manner and proved of the greatest use.

At 3.30 p.m. the Dorsets in the centre came under heavy machine gun fire from the direction of Locquignol. Company Sergeant-Major Britt led a portion of his company against an enemy machine gun nest which was causing most of the trouble. Seven German machine gunners were killed and seven machine guns captured here.

The vicinity of Locquignol was also held with machine guns, one firing apparently from the church tower. It was decided at 5 p.m. to make no further advance until dusk, and then to attack Locquignol village from the north and continue the advance on the final objective. Arrangements were accordingly made to advance with all three battalions at 10 p.m. At 7.30 p.m. verbal orders were received from divisional



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headquarters that a definite line must be reported at 10 p.m., and that no further change in the line was to take place after that hour. The further advance of the brigade had therefore to be stopped. Communication with battalions was very difficult. There had not been time to lay telephone lines to battalion headquarters. A staff officer riding up to battalion headquarters arrived just in time, and the attack was stopped and a line reported to divisional headquarters.

November 5th.

At 2.30 a.m. further orders were received on the telephone from divisional headquarters, and it was learnt that the 21st Division would pass through our line at 6.30 a.m. without an artillery barrage. In the meantime our patrols were to push forward and try to gain the final objective. Orders were accordingly issued for the advance to be continued, and by 6 a.m. we had established posts along the whole of the final objective. Shortly after this hour the leading troops of the 21st Division passed through our outpost line, and after having breakfast the West Yorkshires and Dorsets moved into billets in Locquignol, the East Yorkshires remaining in bivouacs in the Forêt de Mormal. Brigade headquarters had moved up to the Institute Forestier during the night.

Captures.

10th West Yorkshire Regiment:

10 prisoners, 40 machine guns, and 1 cable wagon.

7th East Yorkshire Regiment:

40 prisoners, 20 machine guns, 3 field guns, and 1 cable wagon.

6th Dorsetshire Regiment:

14 machine guns and 1 trench mortar.

*Casualties.**10th West Yorkshire Regiment:*

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>
Officers .	.	—	1
Other ranks .	.	10	35

7th East Yorkshire Regiment:

Officers .	.	2	2	—
Other ranks .	.	13	83	9

6th Dorsetshire Regiment:

Officers .	.	—	2	—
Other ranks .	.	5	24	3
Total .	30	147	17	—

Estimated enemy killed in the brigade area, 100.

The 21st Division advanced rapidly and without much opposition, and by 6 p.m. on November 5th their patrols had reached the line of the River Sambre. The weather changed suddenly and torrents of rain fell on November 5th and 6th, making the roads through the forest very difficult, and the conditions for the East Yorkshires, who were still in bivouacs, very bad. The brigade remained in this position on November 6th.

On November 7th orders were received that the 17th Division would pass through the 21st Division during the night. The 21st Division line by this time ran just west of Limont-Fontaine, and by an attack later in the evening they captured this village and Eclaibes.

The 51st Brigade was the advance-guard brigade and the 50th Brigade the supporting brigade. The

50th Brigade moved from Locquignol to Aymeries during the afternoon and relieved the 110th Brigade (21st Division) in positions east of Bachant the same night. Brigade headquarters moved to Bachant.

No forward move took place on November 8th, and the East Yorkshires were withdrawn to billets in Bachant to get dry after the soaking they had during the two days spent in the forest.

The 52nd Brigade relieved the 51st Brigade on the night 8th/9th November, and the enemy commenced withdrawing about midnight.

By 5 a.m. the 52nd Brigade had occupied Beaufort and established outposts on the high ground east of it. Consequently at 6.30 a.m. orders were issued for the West Yorkshires to move into billets in Limont-Fontaine and the Dorsets to Eclaibes. Brigade headquarters and 'B' Company, 17th Bn. M.G.C., moved from Bachant to Eclaibes. The East Yorkshires remained at Bachant.

By orders of the corps the advance was stopped on November 9th, and the line gained by the 52nd Brigade on that day was the line held by the division at the cessation of hostilities on November 11th. The enemy continued their retreat, and no touch was afterwards gained with them.

The brigade remained disposed as above on November 10th and 11th.

The telegram announcing that an Armistice had been signed with Germany, and that hostilities were to cease from 11 a.m. on November 11th, reached brigade headquarters at 7 a.m. that morning.

At 2 p.m. on November 11th orders were received that the 21st Division would take the place of the

114 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

17th Division, and that the 17th Division would move back by stages to a rest area.

The casualties of the brigade from August 21st to November 11th were as follows :

<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>			<i>N.C.O.'s and Men.</i>		
	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>M.</i>
10th West Yorks. Regt. . .	11	27	1	216	833	45
7th East Yorks. Regt. . .	9	25	—	111	786	146
6th Dorset Regt. . .	7	22	—	111	483	35
Total . . .	27	74	1	438	2102	226
	102 Officers.			2,766 N.C.O.'s and Men.		

So, after an advance of seventy miles and three months' incessant fighting, the division marched back to rest, and to realize—though this was difficult—that the greatest war in the history of the world was indeed at an end.



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SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

BY

GENERAL HON. SIR J. H. G. BYNG, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Commanding Third Army.

11/11/18

TO ALL RANKS OF THE THIRD ARMY.

The operations of the last three months have forced the enemy to sue for an armistice as a prelude to peace.

Your share in the consummation of this achievement is one that fills me with pride and admiration.

Since August 21st you have won eighteen decisive battles, you have driven the enemy back over sixty miles of country and you have captured 67,000 prisoners and 800 guns.

That is your record, gained by your ceaseless enterprise, your indomitable courage and your loyal support to your leaders. Eleven Divisions in the four Corps (Guards, 2nd, 3rd and 62nd, 5th, 37th, 42nd, and New Zealand, 17th, 21st, and 38th) have been continuously in action since the beginning of the advance, and have borne the brunt of the operations. Other divisions have joined and left, each adding fresh lustre to its history.

To all ranks, to all Corps and formations, to all administrative and transport units, I tender my thanks. May your pride in your achievements be as great as mine is in the recollection of having commanded the Army in which you served.

(Sd.) **J. BYNG, General,**
Commanding,
Third Army.

CHAPTER VIII

DEMOBILIZATION

ON November 11, 1918, the brigade moved by march route from Bachant, Limont-Fontaine, and Eclaibes to Bertry (near Cambrai), staging for the night of the 12th at Englefontaine. On arrival at Bertry all units of the brigade group were billeted in the usual barns, which were in this part of France strongly built and comfortable. The French civilians were delighted at having British troops in the village, and did everything in their power to make them comfortable, and showed in many ways their gratitude for deliverance from the Germans. Football and sports of different kinds were organized for the men, and the brigade concert party, 'The Scroungers', under Lieut. Morris Harvey, performed every evening. All were thankful that the war was over and would have been delighted to stay in Bertry until demobilization. Such, however, was not to be.

On the 4th December His Majesty the King with Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert paid an informal visit to the division. The division was massed on the sides of the Inchy-Le Cateau and Inchy-Neuvilly roads. It was an unpleasant rainy day. It was expected that only a glimpse of the King passing in a motor car would be obtained, but on his return from the battle-field of Neuvilly, over which he had been shown by Major-General P. R. Robertson,

C.B., C.M.G., commanding the division, the King alighted from his car and walked along the road between unformed masses of officers and men, who by their cheering must have testified to His Majesty their pleasure in welcoming him among his troops.

Rumours, which had been current for some time past, of a move still farther west to an area round Abbeville, now proved for once to be correct, and on the 8th December the brigade started to march to the Hallencourt area. The remainder of the division were to be concentrated in the same area. The march was long—about 90 miles—and was carried out in wet and cold weather. The brigade staged at Masnières, Hermies, Favreuil, Albert, Pont Noyelles and Querrieux, Picquigny, and Brielly, and after seven days' marching went into billets in the following villages :

Brigade Headquarters	Yonville Château.
West Yorkshire Regt. . . .	Merelessart, Citerne (subsequently moved out of Citerne).
East Yorkshire Regt. . . .	Neuville-au-Bois, Forceville, Woirel (subsequently moved to Citerne).
Dorsetshire Regt. . . .	Frucourt, Vaux (subsequently moved out of Vaux).
50th Light Trench Mortar Battery	Citerne.
78th Field Coy. R.E. . . .	Wiry-au-Mont.
No. 2 Coy. 17th Divisional Train	Fontaine-le-Sec.
53rd Field Ambulance	" "

All ranks were glad to have finished the march, but sorry to have left Bertry. This, however, proved to be the last move for some months, and demobilization really began.

Difficult as it had been at the beginning of the war

to organize, train, and equip a civilian army, it was a lesser problem than the return to a peace footing of this army at the conclusion of the war.

Unlike the French, who demobilized by classes, the British Government decided to draft men home by detachments according to the requirements of industry. In addition to the demobilization of officers and men, animals, stores, and equipment had also to be disposed of.

The brigade did not have to wait long for a start to be made. Miners were urgently required at home, and in November, at Berry, orders had been received for all miners to be tested at Cambrai and proceed from thence direct to England. The following numbers were dispatched from the brigade in response to this demand :

	<i>N.C.O.'s and Men.</i>				
West Yorkshire Regt.	190
East Yorkshire Regt.	252
Dorsetshire Regt.	41
50th L.T.M.B.	1
					<hr/>
					484

Whatever the necessity for miners at home may have been, it certainly seemed unfair, and formed a very natural and reasonable 'grouse' for the men who had served throughout the war, that many of these miners returned to their civilian occupation after three months, and in some cases even less, in France.

No other demobilization was commenced until January 11, 1919, but in the meantime orders, regulations, and instructions had been flowing in from all sources; numerous summaries and pamphlets from

newspapers, speeches, and orders were issued giving information about demobilization, and these were posted up for all ranks to read, and lectures on demobilization were given by officers. Briefly the scheme was that demobilization would be carried out at the maximum possible rate—controlled by transport facilities—by trades and professions according to the requirements of the country. Eventually every unit, except those in some divisions which were to be retained for the Armies of Occupation, would be reduced to a ‘cadre’—a nucleus consisting in the case of an infantry battalion of 4 officers and 46 N.C.O.’s and men. The cadres would then come home to England, bringing with them the unit’s mobilization stores, and then finally disband themselves.

This sounds fairly simple, but it was extraordinary how complicated it proved to be ; the number of army forms every man had to have filled up before he could leave was prodigious ; the various interpretations of orders issued by every authority from the War Office itself down to the battalion orderly room were so conflicting, and yet on being read through a second and a third time each interpretation seemed as good as the other. Harried commanding officers, adjutants, and staff officers began to wish for war again, and in the middle of sleepless nights would leap from their beds and refer to *Punch* to ascertain the fate of one who was ‘available for retention but eligible for release’.

In the meantime a detailed census of all officers and men by professions and trades had been made, thus enabling the higher command to inform correctly the Ministry of Labour the numbers available in

France according to trades. The Ministry of Labour in turn notified the numbers that could be absorbed at home without dislocating labour, and everything on paper appeared to work quite smoothly. The Ministry of Labour informed the War Office which trades were of prior importance, and the numbers that could be demobilized in these trades. Unfortunately no instructions were given with regard to length of service, age, &c., and, as in the case of the miners, many very recently-joined soldiers found themselves back in England, while many old soldiers were forced to remain in spite of guarantees of employment.

It is obvious that no large movement of troops in France and Great Britain could be carried out without adequate arrangements for housing, feeding, and transporting the men *en route*. Shipping was scarce, trains more so, and camps and cooking arrangements in the right localities non-existent to a large extent. This all entailed careful organization, which was finally completed, but at the commencement did not work as smoothly as it might have done, and undoubtedly considerable hardships were endured in cold and wet weather. On December 22nd orders were received that men on leave could be demobilized if their employers would guarantee them employment and their return was not essential for military reasons. This order naturally caused the greatest dissatisfaction, and was cancelled on January 8, 1919, when instructions were issued that all men were to understand that in no case would they be demobilized in the United Kingdom, but would return from leave in the ordinary way. The first large allotment for demobilization

came on 11th January, and on that date the following numbers left the brigade :

	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Other Ranks.</i>
West Yorkshire Regt.	1	44
East Yorkshire Regt.	2	56
Dorsetshire Regt.	2	37
50th L.T.M.B.	—	1

By the end of January 23 officers and 475 other ranks, excluding miners, had left the brigade for demobilization.

Though it would appear from this account that demobilization and nothing else was occupying every one's attention, many other events were taking place. Every kind of sport was organized for the men, and educational training and lectures arranged, but it was difficult work with officers and men going away frequently and in large numbers. On 16th January the Brigade Inter-Platoon Football Competition was won by No. 11 Platoon, 6th Dorsetshire Regiment. A brigade boxing competition was held on January 28th and won by the East Yorkshire Regiment. This battalion then became the representatives of the brigade in the divisional boxing competition held on 3rd February. The East Yorkshires won, and represented the division in the Vth Corps championship, but were there defeated by the 21st Division.

On the 18th January a brigade parade for the consecration and presentation of colours to battalions was held. The parade took place in a large field on the Citerne-Merellesart road at 11.15 a.m. in bitterly cold though fine weather. The colours were presented by Major-General P. R. Robertson, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the division, and the brigade afterwards

marched past. After the presentation of colours, medal ribbons were presented to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men by the divisional commander.

An amusing incident happened at this parade : Major-General Robertson was late arriving (owing to a break-down to his car), and all eyes were searching the roads for motor-cars, when one appeared in the distance which was thought to be his. All ranks immediately took post and Brig.-General Hope prepared to give the necessary words of command. The car, however, was not the general's, but contained the brigade interpreter, who drove by, waving his hand, to the amusement of all on parade.

On January 31, 1919, the Dorsets gained third prize in the Divisional Cross-country Run.

On 28th January orders were received that no men between the ages of 18 and 19 were to be demobilized. This largely affected the brigade.

On February 2nd what appeared to be the first rational and fair order on the subject was received. Men who enlisted before January 1, 1916, men over 37 years of age, and men who had been wounded three or more times were to be demobilized according to the allotments received, but no others. The remainder were to form the Armies of Occupation.

Age and service considered at last !

During February, 13 officers and 422 N.C.O.'s and men were sent for demobilization.

On March 8, 1919, orders were received that all units in the brigade were to be reduced to Cadre 'A' strength forthwith. This did not greatly affect the brigade, as only a small number of officers and men

remained to be demobilized, with about 600 men available in accordance with the above order for the Armies of Occupation. Demobilization proceeded, small parties leaving the brigade weekly.

On March 25th Brig.-General J. F. R. Hope, D.S.O., left the brigade to take command of the 1st Bn. M.G.C. on the Rhine.

On the 29th March the brigade group moved to Hangest area in order to be near Longpré, which was the entraining station for cadres. The brigade was billeted as follows :

Brigade Headquarters	Hangest
10th West Yorkshire Regiment	"
7th East Yorkshire Regiment	"
No. 2 Company, 17th Divisional Train, R.A.S.C.	"
6th Dorsetshire Regiment	Soues
53rd Field Ambulance	"

During the month 1 officer and 62 N.C.O.'s and men left the brigade for demobilization.

Units were now busy checking all equipment and stores and sending them to the 'Cadre Park' at Longpré, where all vehicles were also collected, painted, and greased.

On April 3rd all the officers and men, either available for or volunteering for the Armies of Occupation, of the 6th (S.) Bn. Dorsetshire Regiment left to join the 2/4th Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry, 61st Division. This reduced the battalion to cadre strength, 4 officers and 46 other ranks.

In the meantime orders had arrived for all the Army of Occupation officers and men of the West Yorkshire Regiment (with the exception of one party of 1 officer and 50 other ranks, who were under orders for duty

124 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

in Paris) and East Yorkshire Regiment to join various Prisoner of War Companies in the Havre and Étaples areas. On the departure of these officers and men all units were reduced to cadre strength.

On April 18, 1919, cadres of the brigade, except the 6th Dorsetshire Regiment cadre, entrained at Longpré *en route* for Catterick, Yorkshire, via Havre and Southampton.

The cadre of the 6th Dorsetshire Regiment left France in May. The cadres were themselves disbanded within five days of arrival in England, and thus ended the existence of the 50th Infantry Brigade.

THE END

APPENDIX I

ORDER OF BATTLE

Note.—Rank and honours throughout this appendix are shown as at the time of appointment; subsequent alterations cannot be shown owing to lack of space.

Brigade Commanders.

Brigadier-General C. Keay, C.B.	•	•	•	From formation till January 1915.
Brigadier-General L. Banon, C.B.	•	•	•	From January 1915 till 8th March 1916.
Brigadier-General W. J. T. Glasgow, C.M.G.	•	•	•	From 8th March 1916 till 3rd December 1916.
Brigadier-General C. Yatman, C.M.G., D.S.O.	•	•	•	From 3rd December 1916 till 17th April 1918.
Brigadier-General G. Gwyn-Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O.	•	•	•	From 17th April 1918 till 8th September 1918.
Brigadier-General A. R. C. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.	•	•	•	From 8th September 1918 till 20th September 1918 (killed in action).
Brigadier-General J. F. R. Hope, D.S.O.	•	•	•	From 20th September 1918 till 25th March 1919 (demobilization).

Brigade Majors.

Major E. J. Woodley	•	•	•	From formation till February 1915.
Captain J. Nixon	•	•	•	From February 1915 till 11th March 1915.
Major C. L. Porter	•	•	•	From 12th March 1915 till 7th March 1916.
Major H. J. Simson, M.C.	•	•	•	From 7th March 1916 till 12th July 1917.
Captain H. Ruthven, M.C.	•	•	•	From 12th July 1917 till 17th April 1918.
Captain P. S. Barber, D.S.O., M.C.	•	•	•	From 17th April 1918 till 30th March 1919 (demobilization).

Staff Captains.

Captain J. Askew	From February 1915 till March 1915.
Captain H. J. Segrave	From March 1915 till 5th March 1916.
Captain G. M. Darrell, M.C.	From 5th March 1916 till 17th May 1916.
Captain J. W. Oldfield	From 17th May 1916 till 24th June 1916.
Captain L. Garside	From 24th June 1916 till 15th December 1916.
Captain J. H. Getty	From 15th December 1916 till 30th March 1917.
Captain F. Carruthers	From 30th March 1917 till 27th April 1918.
Captain F. H. Llewellyn, M.C.	From 27th April 1918 till 8th January 1919.
Captain R. F. C. Scott, M.C.	From 8th January 1919 till 28th April 1919 (demobilization).

*Battalion Commanders.**10th (Service) Battalion (Prince of Wales's Own) West Yorkshire Regiment.*

Lieut.-Colonel H. Walker	From September 1914 till December 1914.
Lieut.-Colonel H. K. Umfreville, D.S.O.	From December 1914 till 18th November 1915.
Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Edwards, C.M.G.	From 19th November 1915 till 10th June 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Dickson	From 10th June 1916 till 1st July 1916 (killed in action).
Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Ross, D.S.O.	From 2nd July 1916 till 26th July 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Soames	From 27th July 1916 till 11th December 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel P. R. O. A. Simmer, D.S.O.	From 11th December 1916 till 25th March 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Butt	From 24th April 1918 till 12th August 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel W. Gibson, D.S.O., M.C.	(i) From 12th August 1918 till 6th December 1918. (ii) From 3rd January 1919 till 28th April 1919 (demobilization).
Lieut.-Colonel E. James, D.S.O., M.C.	From 6th December 1918 till 3rd January 1919.

APPENDIX I

127

7th (Service) Battalion The East Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel C. MacKenzie-Edwards	:	:	From formation till July 1915.
Lieut.-Colonel N. F. Jenkins, C.M.G.	:	:	From July 1915 till February 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Armstrong	:	:	From February 1916 till March 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel P. A. Clive, M.P.	:	:	From May 1916 till November 1916 (died of wounds).
Lieut.-Colonel G. East-King, D.S.O.	:	:	(i) From March 1916 till May 1916. (ii) From November 1916 till 14 April 1919 (demobilization).

7th (Service) Battalion (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own) Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel R. D'Arcy Fife, C.M.G., D.S.O.	:	:	From formation till February 1917.
Lieut.-Colonel G. B. de M. Mairis, D.S.O.	:	:	From February 1917 till February 1918 (battalion disbanded).

6th (Service) Battalion The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Rowley, D.S.O.	:	:	From formation till 13th December 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel G. B. de M. Mairis, D.S.O.	:	:	(i) From 13th December 1916 till 6th January 1917. (ii) From 3rd March 1918 till 28th March 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Moulton-Barrett, D.S.O.	:	:	(i) 6th January 1917 till 23rd May 1917. (ii) 9th August 1917 till 3rd March 1918. From 24th May 1917 till 8th August 1917.
Lieut.-Colonel E. James, D.S.O., M.C.	:	:	(i) From 23rd April 1918 till 24th August 1918. (ii) From 23rd October 1918 till 4th February 1919.
Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Weldon, D.S.O.	:	:	(i) From 24th August 1918 till 23rd October 1918. (ii) From 5th February 1919 till 14th May 1919 (demobilization).
Lieut.-Colonel D. P. Shaw, D.S.O.	:	:	

*The 50th Company, M.G.C.**Company Commanders.*

Captain H. W. Bolton	:	:	:	:	:	From formation 7th February 1916 to November 1916.
Captain H. C. Gay, M.C.	:	:	:	:	:	From November 1916 to June 1917.
Captain C. S. Merrett	:	:	:	:	:	From June 1917 to December 1917.
Major E. W. Davies	:	:	:	:	:	From December 1917 to February 1918.
<i>Note.—In February 1918 the 50th Machine Gun Company became 'A' Company, 17th Bn. Machine Gun Corps.</i>						

*The 50th Light Trench Mortar Battery.**Battery Commanders.*

Captain L. G. J. Adams, M.C.	:	:	:	:	:	From April 1916 to 1st July 1918.
Captain K. L. Mortimore, M.C.	:	:	:	:	:	From 2nd July 1918 to April 1919 (demobilization).

*Affiliated Units**No. 2 Section, 17th Divisional Signal Company, R.E.**Section Commanders.*

Lieut. F. A. H. Mathew, M.C., R.E.	:	:	:	:	:	From July 1915 (when the section joined the brigade) to 15th October 1917.
2nd Lieut. J. P. Marshall, M.M., R.E.	:	:	:	:	:	From 25th October 1917 to January 1918.
Captain E. A. Sharpin (Royal West Kent Regiment)	:	:	:	:	:	From 27th January 1918 to April 1919 (demobilization).

*78th Field Company, Royal Engineers.**Company Commanders.*

Captain G. J. Fleming, D.S.O.	:	:	:	:	:	From formation 20th September 1914 to March 1915.
Major A. H. Bell, D.S.O.	:	:	:	:	:	From March 1915 to February 1916.

Captain C. F. Carson, M.C.	:	:	:	From March 1916 to July 1917.
Major J. F. Cubbon, D.S.O., M.C.	:	:	:	From 7th July 1917 to 7th July 1918.
Major J. A. Warburton	:	:	:	From 8th July 1918 to December 1918.
Captain C. L. Pearse, M.C.	:	:	:	From December 1918 till April 1919 (demobilization).

No. 2 Company, 17th Divisional Train, R.A.S.C.

Company Commanders.

Captain W. G. D. Cooper	:	:	:	From formation till 19th September 1917.
Captain L. P. Gann	:	:	:	From 20th September 1917 till 2nd December 1917.
Captain H. Collins	:	:	:	From 20th December 1917 till 31st May 1918.
Lieut. H. R. Ferens	:	:	:	From 1st June 1918 till 30th July 1918.
Captain L. J. L. Sparke	:	:	:	From 31st July 1918 till April 1919 (demobilization).

53rd Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.

Commanders.

Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Lewes	:	:	:	From 1st June 1915 to 8th March 1916.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Kay	:	:	:	From 9th March 1916 to 16th September 1917.
Lieut.-Colonel R. N. Woodley, D.S.O.	:	:	:	From 1st October 1917 to 17th April 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel I. B. Nicholls	:	:	:	From 27th April 1918 to 11th May 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel J. H. P. Fraser, M.C.	:	:	:	From 25th May 1918 to 17th December 1918.
Lieut.-Colonel R. O'Kelly	:	:	:	From 19th December 1918 till April 1919 (demobilization).

APPENDIX II

ALPHABETICAL NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS

*Who have served in the Brigade since Formation**Notes.*—(1) Honours are not printed against names in this Appendix.

(2) Intermittent periods of absence, owing to wounds or other causes, are not shown.

(3) 'Demob.' refers to the demobilization of the battalion and not necessarily of the individual.

(4) It has not been possible to obtain the names of officers who served with the 7th Yorkshire Regiment.

10TH (S.) BATTALION (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

Name.	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of Leaving Br. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Adams, A. A.	April 1918	T/Captain	T/Captain	
Addington, E. E.	June 1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.	Prisoner of war.
Ager, S. W.	March 1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Allen, H. D.	Nov. 1914	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.	Killed in action.
Allen, P. K.	Nov. 1914	T/Captain	T/Captain	Wounded.
Allinson, H.	Aug. 1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Anderson, A. F. G.	Jan. 1915	T/Major	T/Captain	Killed in action.
Anderson, A. J.	April 1916	T/Captain	T/Captain	Killed in action.
Andrews, C. W.	Oct. 1914	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Appleyard, H.	24.4.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	

APPENDIX II

131

Archer, C.	.	6.4.1918	Demob.	T/Captain	
Argile, C.	.	26.7.1917		T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Armitage, J. W.	.	Jan. 1918	22.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Aspinwall, G. R.	.	Oct. 1914	30.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
			20.12.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain
Bacon, E. H.	.	Sept. 1914	11.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Baker, B.	.	6.4.1918	9.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	[Transferred to 50th L.T.M.B.]
Banks, H.	.	23.8.1918	27.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Banner, J. W.	.	Sept. 1916	23.9.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Prisoner of war.
Barker, F. E.	.	July 1917	14.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Barnes, E.	.	23.8.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Barnett, M.	.	May 1916	1.7.1916	2nd Lieut.	
Beavers, T.	.	24.4.1918	30.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Berkeley, J. H.	.	Sept. 1914	8.4.1916	Capt. (Adj.)	Died of wounds.
Bernard, C. E. R.	.	May 1916	1.7.1916	2nd Lieut.	Prisoner of war.
Biggar, W. F.	.	July 1917	16.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Blackburn, E. E.	.	Oct. 1914	1.7.1916	T/Captain	Killed in action.
Blatherwick, R. H.	.	May 1916	1.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Bower, W.	.	28.8.1918	18.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Braithwaite, J. C.	.	22.6.1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Brown, A. T.	.	March 1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Bryant, H.	.	13.10.1918	20.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Buckmaster, H. G.	.	Sept. 1914	23.5.1916	T/Captain	
Burne, W. A. L.	.	Jan. 1915	1.9.1918	T/Captain	
Butt, G. K.	.	24.4.1918	12.8.1918	T/Lieut.-Colonel	Major

Name.	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Cale, W. F.	Jan. 1916	9.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Carless, T. F. G.	27.4.1918	23.5.1918	T/Captain	
Carmichael, H. M.	March 1917	27.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Casson, N. R.	28.5.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Clark, A. N. L.	March 1917	Demob.	T/Captain	Transferred to 50th L.T.M.B. 1.II.1918.]
Clark, W. H.	June 1918	30.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Clegg, R.	24.4.1918	24.8.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Wounded.
Clough, E.	17.1.1917	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Cloughley, J. H.	2.7.1916	6.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Coates, W. A.	28.5.1918	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Compton, J. M.	24.4.1918	30.5.1918	2nd Lieut.	
Cork, S.	28.8.1918	10.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Cotterill, E.	24.4.1918	24.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Cotton, R. E.	March 1918	23.3.1918	T/Major	Wounded.
Couchman, M.	Jan. 1916	14.9.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Prisoner of war.
Crabtree, S. E.	Oct. 1914	4.1.1916	Major (T.F.)	
Cutler, S. B. E.	Oct. 1914	16.1.1916	T/Captain	
Dams, F. D.	Feb. 1918	21.4.1918	T/Lieut.	Prisoner of war.
Darnborough, H. A. H.	6.4.1918	28.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Dawson, J. D.	Aug. 1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Dayah, M.	6.4.1918	23.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.

APPENDIX II

133

Dean, H.	June 1917	21.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
De Lacy, P.	Aug. 1918	11.10.1918	2nd Lieut. (T.F.)	Wounded.
Dent, A. E.	17.11.1917	23.2.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Dickson, A.	June 1916	1.7.1916	Major	Killed in action.
Edwards, R. M.	Nov. 1915	10.6.1916	Lieut.-Colonel	
Faulder, E. A. W.	28.8.1918	18.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Firth, F.	6.4.1915	24.8.1918	T/Lieut.	Killed in action.
Forster, C. C.	1.10.1918	24.10.1918	T/Captain	
Forster, R.	July 1918	1.12.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Found, A. D.	28.8.1918	29.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Fretwell, A. R.	17.1.1917	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Garside, H. H.	May 1917	31.8.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	
Gibson, J. H.	Dec. 1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gibson, W. O.	Oct. 1917	19.1.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gibson, W.	30.4.1918	Demob.	T/Major	a/Lieut.-Colonel
Gill, H. G.	July 1916	1.10.1917	2nd Lieut.	
Gill, S. H. B.	17.1.1917	29.10.1918	T/Lieut. (T.F.)	
Goulding, S.	19.8.1918	24.8.1918	2nd Lieut. (T.F.)	Wounded.
Green, J. J.	Sept. 1914	16.2.1917	Hon. Lieut.	Hon. Lieut. Q.M.
Grell, H.	.	26.11.1918	2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Haddon, R. S.	May 1916	1.7.1917	2nd Lieut.	
Hall, A. K. D.	Aug. 1917	March 1918	Captain	a/Major

Name	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on Joining.*	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).	Rank on Leaving.
Hall, G. T. E.	17.1.1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Hardaker, B.	Sept. 1918	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hart, P. H.	Jan. 1918	Demob.	2nd Lieut. (S.R.) Adj.	Lieut. (S.R.) ^a /Cap- tain and Adj.
Hartnoll, W. J.	June 1918	134.1917	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	T/Lieut.
Hasselman, B. J.	Aug. 1916	27.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hay-Plumb, E.	29.8.1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Haywood, H.	22.10.1918	Demob.	Lieut. and Q.M.	Lieut. and Q.M.
Hedley, J. A.	May 1915	3.3.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain
Henderson, W. L.	May 1916	1.7.1916	T/Captain	Killed in action.
Hicking, F. J.	28.8.1918	4.9.1918	2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Hightmore, G. W.	6.1.1917	18.9.1917	Lieut. (S.R.) 2nd Lieut.	[Transferred to 50th L.T.M.B.] Died of wounds.
Holland, W. R. G.	Feb. 1916	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Howe, C.	Nov. 1914	3.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain
Hurst, W. H.	24.5.1918	1.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Ibbotson, W. B.	July 1916	1.7.1916	2nd Lieut.	2nd Lieut.
Ind, R. J. W.	6.1.1917	30.7.1917	Captain	a Major
Ingham, C. R.	Sept. 1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Ingham, E.		Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.

APPENDIX II

135

			T/Captain Lieut. (T.F.)	T/2nd Lieut. Lieut. (T.F.)	Died of wounds.
Ingpen, D. L. Isherwood, S. G.	Nov. 1914 Sept. 1918	Dec. 1915 20.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut. Lieut. (T.F.)	T/2nd Lieut. Lieut. (T.F.)	[Transferred to 50th L.T.M.B.]
Jacks, A. E.	July 1916	25.9.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
James, E.	6.12.1918	3.1.1919	Captain a/Lieut.- Colonel	a/Lieut.-Colonel.	
Jamieson, W. H. Jarvis, C. E. Jones, R. G.	Aug. 1917 Jan. 1915 Sept. 1917	21.3.1918 18.7.1917 20.10.1918	T/Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut. T/Lieut. T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds. Killed in action.
Kaye, R. T. Keighley, W. M. Kelly, F. C. Kinder, G. K. King, H. J. King, J. R. Kirk, F. Knight, H. Knott, J. L.	July 1916 Oct. 1914 Oct. 1918 Nov. 1918 Aug. 1917 Feb. 1918 24.5.1918 6.4.1918 Feb. 1915	15.9.1916 1.7.1916 2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. 2nd Lieut. (T.F.) Major T/Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/Major	2nd Lieut. 2nd Lieut. T/Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. Major T/Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/Major	2nd Lieut. T/Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. 2nd Lieut. (T.F.) Major T/Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/Major	Killed in action. Killed in action. Wounded. Killed in action.
Lane, W. D. Larkins, G. T. Law, F. H. R. Lawrence, J. Lawson, J. P.	16.10.1918 March 1917 May 1916 16.1.1918 24.5.1918	Demob. 14.10.1917 26.6.1917 4.5.1918 Demob.	T/Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut.	a/Capain T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/2nd Lieut. T/Captain	Wounded.

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Lawton, H. F.	• 6.4.1918	18.8.1918	T/Captain	T/Captain	
Le Grave, J. O.	• March 1916	26.6.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Lister-Kaye, K. A.	• 20.7.1916	19.11.1916	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.	
Long, A. J.	• Sept. 1918	Demob.	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	
Lowden, S.	• 2.7.1916	25.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.	Wounded.
Lynch, D.	• July 1917	23.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Maidlow, J. E.	• June 1915	24.8.1918	2nd Lieut.	2nd Lieut.	
Margison, J.	• May 1917	16.12.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Marden, H.	• Dec. 1915	16.12.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.	
Mardin, W. P.	• Dec. 1917	12.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Marsh, W. H.	• July 1916	12.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Marshall, H.	• July 1916	13.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
May, S. T.	• July 1916	6.2.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
McGavin-Grieve, J.	• June 1918	6.8.1918	T/Major	T/Major	
Miles, H. A.	• Sept. 1918.	Demob.	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	
Miskimmon, L.	• Sept. 1918	18.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Morgan, W.	• May 1917	18.11.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Moulson, S.	• April 1918	4.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Myres, G. W.	• Dec. 1917	15.9.1918	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.	
Neville, H. A. G.	• July 1916	23.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	a/Captain	
Newman, J. E.	• July 1916	11.7.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
					Wounded.

APPENDIX II

137

Newton, A.	6.1.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Newton, H.	July 1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Newton, J. F.	Sept. 1914	2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Newton, W. K.	July 1917	2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Nicolls, G.	Oct. 1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)
Nield, G. C.	May 1917	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.
North, S. H.	6.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
		T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Osborne, H.	July 1916	-	Lieut.
Outhwaite, A.	July 1917	2nd Lieut.	2nd Lieut.
Owens, C. A.	May 1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
			Killed in action.
Paine, G. I.	Nov. 1914	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Park, J. C.	Oct. 1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Parker, A. G.	Aug. 1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Parker, W.	July 1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Peel, L.	Oct. 1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Penn, A. S.	5.2.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Penty, G. D.	April 1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Peters, L. G.	June 1915	T/Captain	Wounded.
Phillips, A. H.	4.12.1918	T/Captain	Wounded.
Pilgrom, J. A.	Sept. 1916	T/Lieut.	Wounded.
Plowman, M.	July 1916	T/Captain.	Wounded.
Pritchard, H.	28.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	To.	Rank on Joining.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).	
Ramsden, H. W.	16.1.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.	
Ratchiffe, A. V.	Nov. 1914	1.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.		
Reed, B.	16.1.1918	5.2.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		
Reynolds, E. J.	Sept. 1914	21.3.1918	T/Captain	Wounded.	
Reynolds, P.	Aug. 1918	18.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Missing.	
Reynolds, V. E.	Dec. 1914	4.5.1916	T/Captain	Killed in action.	
Rhodes, J. A.	Oct. 1917	25.7.1918	2nd Lieut. (T.F.)	[Transferred to 50th L.T.M.B.]	
Ridlick, F. A.	Nov. 1914	1.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.	
Robinson, W. P.	Dec. 1917	13.2.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		
Rochfort, F.	Aug. 1916	29.4.1917	T/Lieut.		
Rogers, J. E.	May 1917	12.8.1917	2nd Lieut.		
Rose, J. E.	Aug. 1916	28.12.1916	T/2nd Lieut.		
Ross, H. A.	27.7.1916	26.7.1916	Major		
Rudd, K. S.	Nov. 1914	10.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		
Rutherford, P. W.	Oct. 1914	7.11.1915	2nd Lieut.		
Rutherford, R. M.	23.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.	
Ryan, B. W.	May 1916	16.12.1917	T/Captain		
Shadwell, C. H. W.	March 1916	5.6.1916	2nd Lieut.		
Shann, J. W.	Feb. 1915	1.7.1916	2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.	
Shaw, G.	6.4.1918	29.4.1918	T/Lieut.		
Shaw, S. T.	Feb. 1916	7.5.1916	2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.	

APPENDIX II

139

Shields, F. T.	April 1916	1.7.1916	2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Shurrock, F. A.	18.7.1916	25.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Prisoner of war.
Sinner, P. R. O. A.	11.12.1916	25.3.1918	T/Major a/Lieut.-Colonel	Prisoner of war.
Simpkin, A.	Sept. 1918	11.10.1918	2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Smith, E.	6.2.1918	29.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Smith, E. J.	March 1915	12.4.1917	T/Captain and Adj.	Killed in action.
Smith, M. F.	20.7.1916	18.9.1918	T/Captain	
Soames, G. H.	20.7.1916	11.12.1916	a/Lieut.-Colonel	
Spencer, C. W. S.	16.1.1918	20.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	[Transferred to 50th L.T.M.B.]
Sykes, C. B.	July 1917	18.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Taylor, C. H.	April 1915	17.11.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	
Thomas, A. J.	24.5.1918	24.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Thomas, W. E.	31.3.1918	30.4.1918	T/Major a/Lieut.-Colonel	[Transferred to 7th East Yorkshire Regiment.]
Thornsby, H. S.	24.4.1918	24.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Triley, A. G.	Jan. 1917	13.4.1917	T/Lieut.	
Todd, D.	Aug. 1916	8.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Todd, E. L.	17.1.1917	30.1.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Twigg, G. A.	March 1917	27.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Umfrerville, H. K.	Dec. 1914	18.11.1915	Captain a/Lieut.-Colonel	Captain a/Lieut.-Colonel

*Cause of leaving Bn.
(only mentioned if
battle casualties).*

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.
Vickers, H. C.	Dec. 1915	17.3.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Wainwright, H.	16.1.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Waite, C. E.	8.4.1918	Demob.	Lieut. (T.F.) ^a /Major	Lieut. (T.F.) ^a /Major
Ward, A.	20.6.1917	27.6.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Ward, W. H.	Dec. 1914	12.4.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Waterhouse, T. P.	July 1916	8.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Watson, A.	6.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Watson, W. V. C.	17.1.1917	15.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Williams, A. S.	8.4.1918	14.5.1918	T/Captain	T/Captain and a/Adj.
Wilson, R. N. P.	March 1917	Aug. 1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Wilson, S. L.	10.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Wood, A. B. P.	24.5.1918	25.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Woodcock, A. O.	March 1917	23.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Woodthorpe, G. F.	6.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Wooler, C. A.	Feb. 1916	1.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.

APPENDIX II

141

7TH (S.) BATTALION THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

Addy, G.	.	30.6.1918	2.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Ahern, R.	.	11.5.1917	19.7.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Ainley, J. R.	.	6.4.1918	25.8.1918	2nd Lieut.		
Alcock, R. A.	.	30.6.1918	1.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Alexander, H. E.	.	Sept. 1914	22.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Allen, H. F.	.	21.11.1917	24.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Prisoner of war.
Armstrong, W.	Mc-	8.2.1916	26.4.1916	Captain T/Major	T/Lieut.-Colonel	
Gregor						
Ashington, H. S. O.	.	14.7.1915	31.1.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut. a/Captain	Died of wounds.
Aust, H. E.	.	27.8.1918	18.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Bailey, H.	.	2.7.1918	16.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Bambridge, H. L.	.	5.5.1917	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded and missing.
Barclay, E.	.	10.11.1917	8.12.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Barker, G.	.	29.9.1918.	23.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Batty, T. H.	.	6.4.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain	
Beal, W. C.	.	22.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Bean, J. R.	.	31.12.1916	7.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Beck, T.	.	11.9.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Bell, F. R.	.	2.7.1918	26.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Bilton, H. C.	.	15.12.1917	28.6.1918	T/Captain	T/Captain	
Birkett, H.	.	20.6.1917	29.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Bond, R. G. (A.S.C.)	.	26.4.1918	28.7.1918	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.	
Boulbee, B. St. J.	.	Served with Bn. in England only		T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Bowley, E.	Sept. 1914	4.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Bradley, J. S. T.	Oct. 1914	8.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain	Wounded.
Brekke, L. O.	Served with Bn. in England only		T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Briggs, C.	12.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Brooke, H. W.	Oct. 1914	24.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut. a/Capt.	
Buck, H. K.	25.8.1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.	
Buckle, E. W.	3.6.1918		T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Buckley, H. P. S.	Sept. 1914	31.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain	Wounded and missing.
Buffy, F. G.	Served with Bn. in England only	29.7.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Burgess, H. W.	26.9.1918	31.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Calvert, E. E.	Oct. 1914	22.9.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain	Wounded.
Cameron, G. B.	26.4.1918	26.8.1918	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Carruthers, F.	Sept. 1914	14.2.1917	2nd Lieut.	[Appointed Staff Captain 50th Inf. Bde.]	
Cary, F. G. S.	Oct. 1914	11.10.1915	T/Captain	T/Major	
Child, H.	15.8.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut. a/Capt.	
Chilman, F.	29.7.1918		T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Chilton, H. J.	6.4.1918	13.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.	Wounded.
Clarkson, W.	17.12.1915	26.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Cleaver, E. A.	19.4.1916	23.2.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Prisoner of war.
		1.9.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	

APPENDIX II

143

Clive, P. A. (M.P.)	.	18.5.1916	9.11.1916	Major	Died of wounds.
Cockin, M. S.	:	Oct. 1914	29.5.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain
Colcutt, P. M. B.	:	13.10.1915	12.5.1917	Lieut.	Lieut.
Colesworthy, H. S.	:	26.9.1918	21.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Cook, F. R.	:	Sept. 1914	6.9.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Cooper, H. L.	:	25.8.1917	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Cottrell, L. W.	:	26.9.1916	14.10.1916	2nd Lieut.	2nd Lieut.
Coulson, C.	:	28.8.1918	22.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Cowley, T.	:	21.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Cracroft, R. B.	:	26.1.1916	10.7.1916	Lieut.	Lieut.
Craig, J.	:	23.5.1918	Demob.	T/Lieut.]	a/Captain
Crow, A. L.	:	10.7.1917	14.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Crown, C. E.	:	23.5.1916	5.10.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Dawson, J. T. R.	:	15.12.1917	2.9.1918	T/Lieut.	a/Captain
Derrick, J. L.	:	26.9.1916	13.10.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Dodington, H. M.	:	Nov. 1914	13.6.1917	T/Captain	T/Captain
Douglas, P.	:	17.1.1917	18.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Drew, F. W.	:	12.7.1916	5.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Dring, H.	:	6.7.1915	16.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain
Duigan, J.	:	26.4.1918	Demob.	Lieut. (T.F.)	a/Captain
Dutot, H.	:	12.7.1916	26.10.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Dyer, J. D.	:	5.10.1915	5.12.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Edwards, A. E.	:	2.6.1918	1.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Edwards, C. M.	:	Sept. 1914	July 1915	Major, T/Lieut.-Colonel	Major, T/Lieut.-Colonel

Name.	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Edwards, R. M.	Nov. 1914	21.11.1915	Lieut.-Colonel	[To command 10th West Yorkshire Regiment.]
Elkington, W. E. W. .	16.8.1917	25.9.1917	Major	[Posted to 7th Border Regiment.]
Ewing, A. H. .	Nov. 1914	13.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Fenner, J. P. .	14.6.1917	8.8.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Field, F. M. .	10.7.1917	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Franzini, V. L. .	26.5.1917	16.2.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gale, L. .	Sept. 1914	23.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gardner, J. E. .	25.7.1916	23.11.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gibson, D. W. .	25.8.1917	20.12.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gibson, N. .	10.7.1917	24.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gibson, W. .	9.4.1918	29.4.1918	T/Major	
Giles, T. W. .	28.7.1917	14.12.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gloster, E. .	.	Served with Bn. in England only	Major	T/2nd Lieut.
Goldthorpe, A. F. .	21.2.1917	12.5.1917	2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
				Killed in action.

APPENDIX II

145

Goodwin, P. G.	17.6.1917	19.1.1918	T/Lieut.
Goss, H. R.	15.8.1917	14.1.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Grange, G. C.	6.4.1917	5.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Gresham, P.	27.6.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Grieg, H. L.	29.9.1918	Demob.	T/Lieut.
Grierson, D. F.	June 1915	21.11.1916	T/Captain
Groves, E.	30.8.1917	12.2.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Gurdon, E. T. C.	Served with Bn. in England only	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hague, G. R. T.	18.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hall, R. C.	25.6.1917	29.11.1917	Lieut.
Hansell, G. F.	6.10.1915	16.2.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Harrison, W. A.	28.8.1918	30.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Harrison, W. W.	5.1.1917	20.3.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Harvey, Morris-	6.10.1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hawkesworth, H. L. I.	Served with Bn. in England only	T/2nd Lieut.	Lieut.
Heathcock, T.	Nov. 1914	10.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Hey, A. M.	17.6.1917	27.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Hills, S. H.	12.2.1918	20.3.1918	Lieut.
Hinings, C. L.	16.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hirst, J.	12.2.1918	24.3.1918	Captain
Hodge, G.	22.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hodgson, G.	22.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hodgson, W.	28.8.1918	24.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Holtby, E.	9.12.1918	30.1.1919	Major (T.F.)
			Killed in action.
			Wounded.
			Wounded and prisoner.
			Wounded.

Name.	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on joining.	Rank on leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Holroyd, L.	6.10.1915	12.9.1916 Demob.	T/Captain	Died of wounds.
Holymann, T. S.	10.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		
Hopper, A. A.	17.1.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Howe, E.	Sept. 1914	T/Hon. Lieut. and Q.M.	T/Hon. Lieut. and Q.M.	Wounded.
Hudson, R. P.	15.8.1917	14.9.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Hughes, A. K.	17.12.1915	19.12.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Hunt, J. F. C.	13.2.1917	6.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Huntington, F. S.	27.8.1918	30.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded and prisoner.
Jackson, A.	29.9.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Jackson, R. C.	26.3.1916	7.7.1916	2nd Lieut.	
James, R. F.	6.10.1915	16.5.1916	T/Lieut.	
Jarman, W. H.	July 1915	16.9.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	
Jenkins, N. F.	14.7.1915	12.2.1916	T/Lieut.-Colonel	
Jessop, F. H.	12.7.1916	10.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Jones, E. O.	6.4.1918	23.5.1918	T/Captain	Wounded.
King, B. A.	5.1.1917	29.4.1917	2nd Lieut.	
King, G. East-	14.7.1915	Demob.	T/Captain	Died of wounds.
King, M.	21.5.1918	17.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Kippax, A. H.	19.4.1916	1.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Kitson, R.	29.9.1918	23.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
				Wounded.

APPENDIX II

147

Lacey, G. E. R.	19.4.1916	6.8.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Laing, E. E.	26.5.1917	29.7.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Lales, J. N.	Served with Bn. in England only	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
			Killed in action.
Layout, D. H.	21.4.1918	7.8.1918	T/Lieut.
Lee, H.	26.9.1918	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Lightley, A.	8.8.1917	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Lindley, F.	21.4.1918	5.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Linnel, E. J.	31.5.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Lissert, J. W.	10.2.1916	6.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Longstaff, R.	11.6.1918	9.9.1918	Captain
Longthorpe, W. V.	16.9.1916	6.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
			Wounded.
Macdonald, W.	30.6.1918	7.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Maher, V. H.	6.10.1917	5.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Major, C. B.	12.7.1916	5.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
			Missing, believed killed.
Marian, A. G.	17.12.1915	18.3.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
McKnight, J.	26.9.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Metcalle, S. la M.	8.8.1916	14.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Middlemiss, K.	24.2.1917	30.11.1918	T/Lieut.
Millar, W. G.	26.1.1916	10.7.1916	T/Captain
Mitchell, S.	27.8.1918	27.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Montgomery, C. H. I.	27.7.1916	29.7.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Moody, S.	14.7.1915	17.8.1915	T/2nd Lieut.
Moore, J. W.	19.9.1916	27.11.1916	T/Captain

K 2

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	Rank on Joining. R/o.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Moorhouse, F. C.	5.1.1917	20.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Morce, N. A.	14.7.1915	11.3.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Morrish, E. J.	14.7.1915	19.10.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Mottram, S. C.	11.7.1915	24.8.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	
Mullaney, R. A.	15.3.1918	25.9.1918	2nd Lieut.	
Murry, R.	13.12.1916	5.11.1917	T/Lieut.	
Muxlow, A. G.	10.7.1917	20.12.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Nicholson, R.	22.4.1918	4.2.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	
Nilsson, G. B.	26.8.1918	18.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Norwebb, A. W.	26.9.1918	25.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Obaldison, F.	2.10.1918	25.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Oxtoby, C. R.	16.11.1917	Demob.	T/Captain and Adj.	
Parker, E.	2.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Pearson, H. O.	28.8.1918	5.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Pentish, E.	28.8.1918	27.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Perry, G. W.	18.4.1916	1.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Petch, R. H.	14.7.1915	12.8.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Peterson, G. B.	1.6.1917	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Petrie, H.		17.11.1918	Demob.	
			T/2nd Lieut.	

APPENDIX II

149

Pickering, E. H.	29.8.1917	24.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		Prisoner of war.	
Prince, A. W.	Served with Bn. in England only	Captain	Captain			
Purslow, G.	13.8.1918	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.	
Radley, E. A.	29.9.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.		
Redfern, T. H.	28.7.1917	17.9.1917	T/Captain	T/Captain	Killed in action.	
Redfern, W.	29.1.1917	22.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain	Wounded and missing.	
Berrie, E. S.	5.1.1917	12.5.1917	Lieut.	T/Captain		
Rhodes, A. W.	11.10.1917	21.9.1918	Captain	Captain	Wounded.	
Rhodes, C. R.	9.11.1916	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.		
Richardson, F. J.	12.12.1915	7.3.1916	T/Captain	T/Captain		
Richardson, F. K.	11.7.1915	16.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain		
Ridley, O. G.	12.7.1916	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	a/Major		
Robertson, H. H.	26.5.1917	11.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.	
Robinson, W. G.	6.4.1918	4.7.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.	
Robson, S.	12.2.1918	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.	
Robson, T. M.	Served with Bn. in England only	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.			
Roscow, R. E.	30.1.1917	23.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.		
Rutherford, E. C.	25.2.1918	22.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.		
Rutherford, W. F.	30.1.1917	11.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain		
Rutledge, J. B.	14.7.1915	1.7.1916	T/Captain		Killed in action.	
Salmon, R. T.	6.4.1917	12.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.		
Sands, E. J.	29.5.1918	30.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.	
					Wounded.	

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Scott, E. R.	8.3.1916	19.2.1918	2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Segar, G. H.	17.12.1915	4.7.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	a/Captain.
Selch, F. W.	19.6.1918	4.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Shaw, E. N.	24.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Smith, A. C. D.	6.10.1915	24.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Smyth, T. G. H.	.	Served with Bn. in England only	Major	Major.
Solly, L. V.	12.7.1916	14.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Spencer, H. H.	July 1915	17.2.1917	Hon. Lieut. and Q.M.	Hon. Lieut. and Q.M.
Stackpole, F. A.	.	Served with Bn. in England only	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Staines, E. A.	15.7.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut. Major	T/Lieut. Major
Standish, W. P.	.	Served with Bn. in England only	Major	Wounded.
Stead, E. L.	6.10.1918	9.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Strudd, E. F.	.	Served with Bn. in England only	Captain	Captain
Symonds, J. B.	1.10.1918	23.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Taylor, T.	28.7.1917	24.12.1918	Hon. Lieut. and Q.M.	Hon. Lieut. and Q.M.
Temple, S.	22.4.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.

APPENDIX II

151

Thirsk, K. A.	.	14.7.1915	25.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain and Adj.	[Appointed Staff Capt. 51st Inf. Bde.]
Thomas, A. E.	.	14.7.1915	24.12.1915	Captain		
Thomas, G. V.	.	14.7.1915	4.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.		
Thomas, W. E.	.	13.11.1917	28.9.1918	T/Captain		
				T/Major a/Lieut.-Colonel		
				Killed in action 20.10.1918.]		
Thornton, F.	.	10.2.1916	1.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.		Killed in action.
Thrall, E.	.	14.5.1917	8.12.1918	2nd Lieut.		
Todd, B. D.	.	12.2.1918	28.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		Wounded.
Tonkin, F. C.	.	14.7.1915	4.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		Wounded.
Tonkin, R. S.	.	Served with Bn. in England only	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain and Adj.		Died of wounds.
Topping, W. D.	.	10.2.1916	16.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.		
Travis, G. G.	.	21.2.1917	18.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.		
Tuke, O.	.	Served with Bn. in England only	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.		
Tuxworth, S. M.	.	Served with Bn. in England only	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.		
Tweddell, T.	.	18.5.1918	8.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		
Twiss, E. F.	.	16.11.1917	3.12.1917	Major		
Urry, R. A.	.	15.8.1917	27.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.		
Van-Bergen, C.	.	17.11.1917	29.3.1918	Lieut.		
						Died from injuries.
						Wounded.

Name.	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Vale, A. W.	25.7.1916	9.2.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Varley, O.	12.7.1917	31.12.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Weater, H. J.	27.8.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Ward, H. C.	6.4.1918	25.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Ward, J.	1.12.1918	Demob.	T/Lieut.	
Wardlow, P. M.	7.10.1916	28.10.1916	Major	
Watkins, F. A.	11.5.1917	24.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded and missing.
Watkins, R. N.	6.12.1917	31.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Watson, J. P.	1.6.1917	29.7.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded and missing.
Watson, L. A. L.	27.8.1918	26.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Webster, K.	6.4.1918	21.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Webster, R. H.	28.7.1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Wells, J.	11.8.1918	2.10.1918	T/Captain	
Wessels, H. A.	6.4.1918	13.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Westerby, J. T.	22.4.1918	30.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Weston, C. H. B.	18.8.1917	16.9.1917	T/Captain	
Whelpton, J. S.	27.8.1918	7.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
White, A.	6.4.1918	15.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Whitelam, H. C.	13.11.1918	Demob.	T/Lieut.	
Whiting, G. R.	28.6.1918	9.9.1918	T/Lieut.	
Wilby, J. F.	9.1.1917	24.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Wilkes, G. T.	24.10.1918	6.11.1918	Major (T.F.)	[Transferred to 12th Manchesters.]

APPENDIX II

153

Wilkins, B. J.	-	16.4.1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Wilkinson, G. P.	-	29.8.1918	Captain	Captain
Wilkinson, W.	-	28.7.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Williams, A. S.	-	6.4.1918	T/Captain	T/Captain
Williams, H. S.	-	6.4.1918	T/Lieut.	T/Captain
Woodger, S. R.	-	10.6.1918	Captain (T.F.)	Captain (T.F.)
Wrangham, D. F.	-	17.1.1917	Major	Major
Wrightson, J. W. T.	-	25.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
		Served with Bn. in England only		

THE 50TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

6TH (S.) BATTALION THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT

Name.	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Acton, J. R.	13.2.1917	30.1.1918	Captain (S.R.)	a/Major
Allbon, B. C. J.	2.8.1917	13.10.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	T/Captain
Allden, W. L.	22.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Agelasto, A.	2.11.1916	8.11.1916	T/Lieut.	Killed in action.
Angell, I. K.	13.10.1918	11.12.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Armitage, F. G.	25.6.1918	28.10.1918	T/Lieut.	
Atkin, A.	20.10.1915	7.11.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	
Auckland, Lord.	22.9.1914	10.7.1915	Major	T/2nd Lieut.
Baker, A. H.	4.7.1916	9.9.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Baker, J. R.	6.8.1918	30.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Baker, T. H.	14.9.1918	25.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Ball, A. R.	17.3.1916	28.6.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Ball, H. C. J.	19.9.1917	22.10.1917	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)
Barber, P. S.	4.2.1915	21.7.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain & Adj't.
Barnett, H. A.	13.10.1918	Demob.	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Barriball, J.	22.10.1918	10.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	2nd Lieut.
Bartlett, R. F.	13.11.1914	21.12.1915	T/Captain	
Barton, A. E.	20.10.1915	24.5.1917	a/Major	Died of wounds.
Belgion, J. M.	13.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
				[Appointed G.S.O. iii 17th Division]

APPENDIX II

155

Bernard, J. L.	:	13.12.1914	10.7.1915	T/2nd Lieut.
Berridge, F. D.	:	12.10.1914	10.7.1915	T/Captain
Bessel, J.	:	28.9.1916	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	T/Captain and Adj.
Bird, H.	:	19.6.1916	2.5.1918	T/Lieut.
Bishop, C. L.	:	25.2.1915	10.7.1915	T/2nd Lieut.
Blandford, R. W.	:	16.8.1917	29.1917	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)
Blencowe, E. C. B.	:	15.9.1914	16.2.1916	T/Lieut.
Bloomfield, R. C.	:	14.6.1917	5.8.1917	Killed in action.
Bloomfield, S. E.	:	5.4.1918	Demob.	Wounded.
Bowe-Carter, J. H.	:	28.4.1916	12.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Boyce, F. K. A.	:	28.5.1916	6.1.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Broad, A. E.	:	16.2.1915	16.2.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Brooker, A.	:	25.6.1918	6.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.
Brooker, L. P.	:	26.1.1917	9.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Brown, W. H. M.	:	27.9.1915	24.3.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Buckle, E.	:	5.4.1918	3.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
				[Transferred to 7th East Yorkshire Regiment.]
Burgess, P. W.	:	26.9.1914	20.2.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Butler, C. T.	:	24.12.1917	18.3.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)
Butler, H.	:	25.8.1916	12.6.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Butler, H. B.	:	23.1.1917	29.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Butlin, J. H.	:	16.3.1917	23.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Byne, A. A.	:	9.6.1918	21.7.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Calkin, G. R.	:	7.8.1917	19.9.1917	Lient. (T.F.)
Camidge, H. E.	:	19.8.1918	Demob.	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)
				Wounded.
				Wounded.

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	Rank on Joining. To.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Candy, H. H.	14.12.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Capon, F. C.	2.10.1917	2.11.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Case, C. C. C.	9.11.1916	24.5.1917	T/Lieut.
Chamberlain, G. F.	14.12.1918	Demob.	Wounded.
Chawner, F. H. D.	15.1.1915	10.7.1915	T/2nd Lieut.
Chermside, H.	24.2.1916	11.6.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Cherry, L. J.	22.8.1916	20.9.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Chilcott, R. J.	19.8.1918	27.8.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)
Chissel, R. C.	14.1.1917	16.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Clarke, F.	30.9.1918	12.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Clarke, W. S. A.	28.4.1916	10.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Clough, A. S.	25.6.1918	18.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Cole, F. E.	14.9.1918	20.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Cole, W. T.	23.1.1917	25.9.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Collet, T. A.	14.1.1915	11.7.1915	T/2nd Lieut.
Coussins, W. O. P.	25.10.1916	1.1.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Cox, R. W. T.	20.12.1915	15.2.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Coward, N. L.	14.12.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.
Crick, W. S.	27.11.1918	2nd Lieut. (T.F.)	Killed in action.
Cummins, B. W.	22.10.1916	29.11.1917	2nd Lieut. (T.F.)
Cummins, F. J.	18.1.1915	7.3.1918	T/Captain
Curtis, W. H.	2.5.1917	8.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Curtiss, W. A.	14.9.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.

APPENDIX II

157

D'Albertanson, R.	28.4.1916	8.8.1916	2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Dando, A. J.	14.6.1917	1.11.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Davidson, G. L.	17.1.1915	11.7.1916	Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Davies, J. O.	1.7.1918	5.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Dold, D. A. L.	17.2.1917	28.3.1918	a/Captain	Wounded.
Dove, L. W.	20.9.1914	13.7.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Duttson, C.	27.9.1914	10.3.1916	T/Captain	Wounded.
Eckel, E. F.	10.1.1915	11.3.1916	T/Lieut.	[Transferred to 7th
Edwards, A. E.	2.3.1916	3.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	East Yorkshire Regiment.]
Fitch, C. J.	8.5.1915	16.2.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Fleming, H. J.	22.8.1916	24.8.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Forde, L. W.	23.4.1918	8.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Missing.
Foster, E. H.	12.12.1917	29.9.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Wounded.
Fox, G. V.	4.4.1915	7.3.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Franklin, W.	26.9.1914	7.3.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Frost, O. M. T.	10.5.1918	8.10.1918	Major	
Fruen, L.	6.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Gale, M. J. M.	30.8.1915	24.3.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Game, O.	3.3.1917	18.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Gange, G. F.	5.4.1918	10.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Gibbons, J.	3.3.1917	15.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	

Name.	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Gilbert, C. G.	13.1.1915	23.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Godfrey, A. F. R.	14.9.1918	20.10.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Wounded.
Gollop, E. P.	18.10.1917	20.3.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Wounded.
Goodall, G. C.	28.4.1916	7.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Goodman, E. G.	1.12.1916	12.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Goodman, F. O.	24.12.1917	20.7.1918	2nd Lieut. (T.)	Lieut. (T.)
Goodson, H. W.	16.1.1917	11.10.1918	T/Captain	Killed in action.
Green, T.	19.9.1914	Demob.	T/Captain and Q.M.	
Hall, A. K. D.	2.8.1917	15.5.1918	Captain a/Major	a/Major
Hambly, D. C.	17.1.1917	14.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hamley, W. W.	24.7.1917	26.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Handcock, F. C. R.	23.10.1917	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Hands, A. C. W.	2.6.1916	24.3.1918	2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Harrison, C. F.	5.7.1917	Demob.	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	"
Harrowing, J.	2.6.1917	21.12.1917	2nd Lieut.	
Hartman, V. L.	19.9.1917	31.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Harvey, C. de W.	29.4.1916	15.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Harvey, R. W.	18.7.1917	25.1.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Lieut. (S.R.)
Harvey, W.	14.9.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	a/Captain
Hatcher, H.	4.8.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Hawkins, F.	4.6.1917	8.5.1918	2nd Lieut.	2nd Lieut.
Heard, T. H.	22.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.

APPENDIX II

159

Hebbert, E. N.	22.8.1916	18.2.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Hebbert, V. S.	20.11.1918	Demob.	T/Captain
Hendin, H. T. R.	30.5.1916	7.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Hewett, Hon. E. J.	7.12.1916	May 1917	Captain
Hitchens, G. F.	22.10.1918	19.1.1919	a/Major 2nd Lieut.
Holt, R. K.	4.3.1916	15.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Homan, C. K.	25.9.1914	18.9.1915	T/2nd Lieut.
Homan, T. S.	18.7.1918	7.9.1918	T/Lieut.
Hood, H. R. S.	1.3.1915	27.8.1915	T/2nd Lieut.
Houghton, G.	5.4.1918	27.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Humphreys-Owen, A. E.	5.4.1918	17.5.1918	T/Captain
Hunter, G. A.	23.8.1917	27.1.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
James, E.	24.5.1917	8.8.1917	a/Lieut.-Colonel
James, S. I.	25.6.1918	29.8.1918	T/Lieut.
Jenkins, F. W.	14.9.1918	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Jenkins, W.	14.9.1918	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Jennings, R. R.	29.5.1916	8.10.1916	T/2nd Lieut.
Johns, E. T.	13.7.1917	16.8.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Johnson, T. H. F.	13.10.1914	12.2.1917	T/Captain
Johnson, W. F.	14.9.1918	16.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Johnston, C. A.	10.4.1915	13.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.
Jones, C. M.	13.9.1918	Demob.	2nd Lieut. (T.F.)
Jones, P. D.	24.12.1917	6.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.
Jones, W. R.	17.8.1916	28.1.1917	T/2nd Lieut.

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Jones, W. . .	: : 5.8.1918	7.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Joyce, V. . .	: : 22.8.1916	9.2.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Kelly, J. D. .	: 18.10.1917	20.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Kent, C. R. .	: 14.9.1918	20.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Kerridge, K. M. .	: 10.4.1918	17.5.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Kindersley, C. H. L. .	: 18.9.1914	13.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain	
King, R. G. .	: 13.7.1917	25.3.1918	2nd Lieut. (T.F.)	Captain (T.F.)	Killed in action.
Kingdon, P. W. F. .	: 22.10.1918	23.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Labern, E. N. .	: 14.9.1918	19.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Lambert, S. A. .	: 23.8.1917	18.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Lart, E. L. B. .	: 12.12.1917	25.3.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Wounded and pri- soner of war.
Latham, D. F. .	: 6.8.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Lawe, A. G. .	: 14.6.1917	1.11.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Lieut. (S.R.)	
Lea, W. .	: 13.7.1917	19.1.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Leat, E. J. .	: 18.7.1917	8.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Lee, F. .	: 25.6.1918	12.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Lemon, L. T. .	: 21.2.1917	14.4.1917	-	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Lindon, E. .	: 18.3.1916	11.8.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Llewellyn, E. H. .	: 30.5.1916	25.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.	[Appointed Staff Cap- tain 50th Inf. Bde.]

APPENDIX II

161

Locke, E. H.	:	23.4.1918	11.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
London, J. T.	:	23.8.1916	1.1.1.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Lowther, C.	:	5.4.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Luff, C. M. C.	:	20.12.1918	Demob.	Lieut.	
Maben, J. A.	:	6.8.1918	23.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
MacMullen, J. S.	:	22.2.1916	24.2.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Mairis, G. B. de M.	:	10.12.1916	28.3.1918	Major	Wounded.
Malloney, R. A.	:	29.12.1914	18.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Marshall, K. D.	:	22.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Martin, J. W.	:	Jan. 1918	31.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
McCaskie, J.	:	18.10.1917	23.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
r McCulloch, D. S.	:	10.7.1917	6.10.1917	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	
Mills, D. F.	:	22.10.1918	4.11.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Milton, T. St. M.	:	22.10.1918	28.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Mitchell, A. H.	:	17.8.1916	13.8.1918	2nd Lieut.	
Moor, K. H.	:	20.12.1915	7.7.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Morgan, B. D. C.	:	17.7.1916	23.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Morgan, G. S.	:	21.12.1915	2.3.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Mortley, F. J.	:	12.8.1914	24.4.1918	Captain	Died of wounds.
Morris, C.	:	5.4.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Morris, C. N. G.	:	4.3.1916	19.3.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Morris, J. T.	:	18.12.1917	Demob.	T/Captain	Wounded.
Mortimer, C. O.	:	29.3.1918	1.4.1918	2nd Lieut. (I.A.R.)	Killed in action.
Mortimore, K. L.	:	26.4.1916	4.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	[Transferred to 50th L.T.M.B.]

Name.	Served with Unit. From.	To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Moss, E. de V. *	30.11.1914	13.6.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Mozley, B. C. *	28.9.1914	11.1.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain	
Murray, J. W. S.	7.4.1918	Demob.	T/Captain	T/Captain	Wounded.
O'Hanlon, G.	18.9.1914	14.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain	
Oliver, T. *	25.6.1918	2.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Onslow, D. Hughes	2.9.1914	10.7.1916	Major	Major	Killed in action.
Orberry, S. C. *	10.1.1917	24.1.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Pack, E. A.	28.2.1915	22.11.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Palmer, F. R.	23.8.1916	23.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Parrish, H. T. *	14.9.1918	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Parry, G. J. *	22.8.1916	9.9.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Patterson, E. H.	30.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Pawson, E. G.	25.6.1918	31.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Pearce, E. J. *	23.10.1918	10.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Penny, H. G. *	14.4.1916	7.7.1916	T/Captain	T/Captain	
Percy-Jones, D.	24.12.1917	31.1.1918	2nd Lieut.	Lieut.	
Phoenix, A. D. *	18.3.1915	24.2.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Pogue, R. T. *	2.5.1917	21.12.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Preston, L. G. *	5.4.1918	10.7.1918	T/Captain	T/Captain	
Prismall, T. W.	6.11.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Pulley, J. L. *	9.7.1916	4.9.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.	

APPENDIX II

163

Quaife, A. P.	:	25.7.1917	5.3.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Lieut. (S.R.)
Ranson, P. A.	.	7.1.1917	23.3.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Ray, W. H. B.	.	19.8.1918	29.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Rendall, T. S.	.	6.9.1914	26.4.1916	Lieut. and Adj.	Captain
Richards, G. T.	.	22.10.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Richards, B. O. P.	.	13.2.1917	12.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Rigler, A. J.	.	4.8.1918	11.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Ring, G. F.	.	13.11.1918	10.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Robinson, H. C. T.	.	25.6.1918	Demob.	T/Captain	a/Major
Rogers, W. P.	.	9.11.1916	15.3.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Rowe, S. G. T.	.	19.9.1917	10.11.1917	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Lieut. (S.R.)
Rowley, B. G.	.	8.11.1914	22.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Rowley, C. A.	.	6.9.1914	13.12.1916	Major T/Lieut.-Colonel	T/Lieut.-Colonel
Sandell, W. J.	.	24.12.1917	8.6.1918	2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Sansom, H. G.	.	10.4.1918	4.7.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Saunders, C. W.	.	22.8.1916	16.10.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Captain
Schofield, J. J.	.	4.1.1918	30.8.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	T/Captain
Schulze, H. L.	.	20.10.1918	Nov. 1918	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Searle, R. J.	.	10.4.1918	31.8.1918	T/Lieut.	T/Lieut.
Sergeant, A. E.	.	22.8.1916	14.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Sharpe, W. J.	.	13.11.1918	18.2.1919	2nd Lieut.	2nd Lieut.
Shave, L. H.	.	27.2.1917	12.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	T/2nd Lieut.
Shaw, D. P.	.	18.9.1914	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	T/Major a/Lieut.-Colonel

Name.	Served with Unit. From. To.	Rank on Joining.	Rank on Leaving.	Cause of leaving Bn. (only mentioned if battle casualties).
Shill, A. T.	19.9.1917	27.11.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Silk, G. W.	5.4.1918	Demob.	T/Lieut.	
Snelling, W. J.	13.11.1918	23.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	
Sorley, M.	19.9.1917	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Sprang, F. W.	15.11.1914	12.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Squires, F. C.	25.2.1915	25.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Stephens, D. R.	19.7.1918	4.10.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Strange, C. G.	15.9.1917	19.1.1919	T/2nd Lieut.	
Surgeon, G. V.	25.6.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Tarbett, M.	18.2.1915	11.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Taylor, E. A.	7.4.1918	9.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Taylor, R.	5.1.1917	12.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Ten-Brocke, B. St. L.	17.8.1916	9.7.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Thomas, J. L.	7.1.1917	5.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Tillotson, J. L.	26.1.1917	23.4.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Killed in action.
Timberlake, W. H.	25.6.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Tinley, R. G. W. N.	12.12.1917	5.3.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Lieut. (S.R.)
Todd, C. L.	12.11.1914	21.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Torr, H. L.	12.12.1917	22.9.1918	2nd Lieut. (S.R.)	Lieut. (S.R.)
Turner, C. S.	7.4.1918	24.4.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Vernon, R. G.	2.1.1915	22.2.1917	T/Captain	Wounded.

APPENDIX II

165

Waite, F.	:	8.6.1916	10.6.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Walker, O. S.	:	5.4.1918	8.6.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Walker, R. D.	:	8.11.1914	29.7.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	
Wallace, G. I. E.	:	6.12.1914	19.2.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	
Wardlaw, P. M.	:	13.11.1916	3.12.1916	Major	
Warr, T. E.	:	14.10.1915	15.5.1917	T/2nd Lieut.	Died of wounds.
Warry, L. B.	:	14.9.1918	19.9.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	Wounded.
Watson, A. W.	:	29.3.1918	9.6.1918	2nd Lieut. (I.A.R.)	
Webb, B.	:	22.8.1916	9.11.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Webster, R. B.	:	20.2.1916	28.4.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Weldon, E. S.	:	23.4.1918	4.2.1919	T/Lieut.-Colonel	
Weinman, H.	:	13.10.1914	2.9.1915	Major	
Welsh, P. J.	:	4.12.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Wheeler, G. E.	:	27.5.1915	10.7.1915	T/2nd Lieut.	
Whitaker, R. McF. A.	:	25.9.1917	8.1.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Wilkinson, W. H.	:	20.12.1918	Demob.	T/2nd Lieut.	
Willis, B. O.	:	4.3.1916	9.5.1916	Lieut. (S.R.)	
Willmott, S. E.	:	4.8.1918	18.8.1918	T/2nd Lieut.	
Wilson, A. R. D.	:	10.4.1918	20.4.1918	T/Captain	
Witty, J. H.	:	22.8.1916	31.8.1916	T/2nd Lieut.	
Woodhouse, G. C.	:	24.12.1917	Demob.	Lieut. (T.F.)	
Woods, F. W.	:	6.8.1918	28.8.1918	T/Lieut.	Killed in action.

APPENDIX III

CASUALTIES (EXCLUDING AFFILIATED UNITS)

Notes.—(i) These figures are based on returns made out by battalions immediately after the occurrence of the casualties: they cannot therefore be considered entirely accurate. The majority of the missing have since been accounted for.
(ii) It has only been possible to obtain gross figures for the 7th Yorkshire Regiment.

	<i>Officers.</i>				<i>Other Ranks.</i>			
	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1915 (<i>July to Dec.</i>)								
10th West Yorks. Regt.	—	6	—	6	27	104	—	131
7th East Yorks. Regt.	—	5	—	5	65	159	1	225
7th Yorks. Regt.	.	.		8				172
6th Dorset Regt.	.	1	2	—	26	124	7	157
Total . .	—	1	13	—	22	118	387	8
								685
1916.								
10th West Yorks. Regt.	16	21	2	49	413	703	94	1,210
7th East Yorks. Regt.	10	20	1	31	268	712	14	994
7th Yorks. Regt.	.			29				758
6th Dorset Regt.	.	15	15	—	120	468	34	622
Total . .	—	41	56	3	139	801	1,883	142
								3,584
1917.								
10th West Yorks. Regt.	9	17	—	26	161	498	12	671
7th East Yorks. Regt.	14	18	—	32	254	547	5	806
7th Yorks. Regt.	.			35				833
6th Dorset Regt.	.	10	25	1	36	141	594	34
Total . .	—	33	60	1	129	556	1,639	51
								3,079
1918.								
10th West Yorks. Regt.	18	45	5	68	297	1,162	163	1,622
7th East Yorks. Regt.	26	56	5	87	392	1,415	155	1,962
7th Yorks. Regt. (disbanded Feb. 1918)				1				25
6th Dorset Regt.	.	15	53	2	70	310	1,000	80
Total . .	—	59	154	12	226	999	3,577	398
								4,999

Total casualties of the 50th Brigade during the war:—516 officers and 12,357 N.C.O.'s and men.

APPENDIX IV

HONOURS AND AWARDS

(gained during service with the Brigade)

VICTORIA CROSS

No. 242697, Pte. Tom Dresser, 7th (S.) Bn. The Yorkshire Regiment. For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on May 12, 1917 : Pte. Dresser, in spite of being twice wounded on the way, and suffering great pain, succeeded in conveying an important message from battalion headquarters to the front-line trenches, which he eventually reached in an exhausted condition. His fearlessness and determination to deliver the message at any cost proved of the greatest value to his battalion at a critical period.

No. 18474, Sgt. Harold Jackson, 7th (S.) Bn. The East Yorkshire Regiment. At Cambrai, on the morning of March 22, 1918, this N.C.O. volunteered for a daylight patrol during a heavy enemy barrage preparatory to their first assault and was successful in gaining touch with the enemy and brought back valuable intelligence *re* their concentrations. On the same morning, after the enemy had succeeded in entering parts of our front line, he held an important bombing-stop and by his vigorous offensive forced them to withdraw. He later stalked an enemy machine gun which was enfilading our line, and single-handed he bombed the crew and put the gun definitely out of action, killing or wounded the entire crew. He fought with magnificent gallantry for the following seven days during rearguard actions. On March 31st, at Bouzincourt, he took command of his company after all his officers had become casualties, led them to the attack with splendid bravery and initiative, and withdrew when ordered to do so under heavy fire and took up a good new defensive position. He afterwards repeatedly went out into the open and brought back badly wounded men, under a murderous enemy fire.

His wondrous coolness and devotion to duty under the most trying circumstances has set the highest example to every one.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE

Companions.

Brig.-General W. J. T. Glasgow.
Brig.-General G. Gwyn-Thomas, D.S.O.
Brig.-General C. Yatman, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. N. Jenkins, 7th East Yorkshire Regiment.

168 THE 50TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
(MILITARY DIVISION)

Companion.

T/Capt. and Qr.Mr. T. Green, 6th Dorsetshire Regiment.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

10th West Yorkshire Regiment.

Lt.-Col. W. Gibson, M.C.
Lt.-Col. P. R. O. A. Simner
Capt. J. C. Braithwaite, M.C.

7th East Yorkshire Regiment.

Lt.-Col. G. East-King
Major W. E. Thomas, M.C.
Capt. F. C. Tonkin, M.C.
Capt. O. Varley, M.C.

6th Dorsetshire Regiment.

Major T/Lt.-Col. A. L. Moulton-Barrett
Major a/Lt.-Col. E. S. Weldon
T/Major T. H. F. Johnson
T/Major D. P. Shaw
Capt. P. S. Barber, M.C. (Brigade Major)
Capt. a/Major F. J. Morley
T/Lieut. B. C. Mozley

BAR TO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Lt.-Col. G. East-King, D.S.O.

MILITARY CROSS

10th West Yorkshire Regiment.

Major C. E. White
Capt. J. P. Lawson
Capt. E. J. Reynolds
Capt. M. F. Smith
Lieut. C. Archer
Lieut. E. Clough
Lieut. P. H. Hart
Lieut. P. Howe
Lieut. J. R. King
2nd Lieut. E. Barnes
2nd Lieut. A. T. Brown
2nd Lieut. Chalmers Park
2nd Lieut. R. Clegg
2nd Lieut. W. R. G. Holland
2nd Lieut. F. Kirk
2nd Lieut. A. J. Long
2nd Lieut. H. Marsden
2nd Lieut. H. A. G. Neville
2nd Lieut. C. W. S. Spencer
10662 C.S.M. Green, F., D.C.M.

7th East Yorkshire Regiment.

Capt. E. E. Calvert
Capt. J. Craig
Capt. J. Duigan
Capt. L. Gale
Capt. H. D. Layton
Capt. C. F. Richards
Capt. O. G. Ridley
Capt. K. A. Thirsk
Capt. F. C. Tonkin
Capt. O. Varley
Lieut. G. B. Cameron
Lieut. K. Middlemiss
Lieut. H. H. Robertson
Lieut. A. C. D. Smith
2nd Lieut. J. R. Ainley
2nd Lieut. H. L. Bambridge
2nd Lieut. T. H. Batty
2nd Lieut. S. Temple
2nd Lieut. G. V. Thomas
2nd Lieut. K. Webster, M.M.
2nd Lieut. A. White

MILITARY CROSS (*continued*)

<i>6th Dorsetshire Regiment.</i>	Lieut. B. St. L. Tenbrocke
Capt. P. S. Barber	2nd Lieut. A. E. Broad
Capt. C. F. Harrison	2nd Lieut. W. A. Curtis
Capt. E. H. Llewellyn, Staff Captain	2nd Lieut. D'Albertanson
Capt. G. O'Hanlon	2nd Lieut. H. W. Goodson
Capt. A. H. Mitchell	2nd Lieut. F. Hawkins, D.C.M.
Lieut. G. L. Davidson	2nd Lieut. C. R. Kent
Lieut. R. K. Holt	2nd Lieut. C. Morris
Lieut. K. L. Mortimore	2nd Lieut. H. T. Parrish
Lieut. R. J. Searle	2nd Lieut. W. J. Sandell
Lieut. G. W. Silk	2nd Lieut. C. W. Saunders
	2nd Lieut. W. H. Timberlake
	8284 R.S.M. Wrapson, W. J.

BAR TO MILITARY CROSS

<i>6th Dorsetshire Regiment.</i>	Capt. J. Bessell, M.C.
Capt. P. S. Barber, M.C. (Brigade Major)	Capt. L. G. Preston, M.C.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

<i>10th West Yorkshire Regiment.</i>
5098 R.S.M. Tose, J. R.
13597 C.S.M. Anderson, A. M.
12946 C.S.M. Dickenson, W.H.
12005 C.S.M. Epton, W. T.
17/696 C.S.M. Pickard, P.
8790 C.S.M. Salt, I.
10662 Sgt. Green, F.
6616 Sgt. Hubbard, B.
13659 L/Cpl. Seymour, F.
235027 Pte. Berry, G. E.
18556 Pte. Thompson, T.
76450 Pte. Wolfenden, G.

<i>7th East Yorkshire Regiment.</i>
8334 R.S.M. Utton, A.
11997 C.S.M. Carr, P.
17319 C.S.M. Crawshaw, J. W.
8041 C.S.M. Woodroffe, C.M.
12/1071 Sgt. Bell, A. V.
28911 Sgt. Biggs, A. L.
11680 Sgt. Jackson, T. M.

35168 Sgt. Wood, H.
888 L/Sgt. Bone, M. M.
29539 Cpl. Bosomworth, G.
15018 Cpl. Drewery, J. H.
14474 Cpl. Foster, R. H.
12723 Cpl. Frost, C. G.
12608 L/Cpl. Gleadhill, W.
12608 Pte. Birchall, C. H.

<i>6th Dorsetshire Regiment.</i>
9402 R.S.M. Britt, J.
10019 C.S.M. Adams, P. W.
14816 C.S.M. Aggus, T.
9421 C.S.M. England, E.
10992 C.S.M. Franklin, J.
11052 C.S.M. Pearce, C. G.
12349 Sgt. Buckley, H.
3/8106 Sgt. Chidgey, W. W.
8384 Sgt. Finch, J. B.
9322 Sgt. Gent, R., M.M.
14342 Sgt. Trevett, T.
10829 L/Cpl. Rabbits, F.
3/8074 L/Cpl. Stacey, E. H.

170 THE 50th INFANTRY BRIGADE

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL (*continued*)

13447 Pte. Ashmore, T. 15634 Pte. Cattle, H. 11264 Pte. Cunningham, C. 11566 Pte. Follett, T. 3/8937 Pte. Jefferies, W. J. 13617 Pte. Mountjoy, J. 13624 Pte. Southcote, W.	<i>Brigade Headquarters.</i> C.Q.M.S. Gibbons, J. Sapper Batty, A. Sapper Drew, E. Sapper Godwin, A. Sapper Liel, J.
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MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

<i>10th West Yorkshire Regiment.</i> 15696 R.Q.M.S. Richmond, F. 8199 Sgt. Ellis, F. 13069 Sgt. Lund, J. W. 235044 Pte. Taylor, L.	<i>6th Dorsetshire Regiment.</i> 11978 R.Q.M.S. Brown, M. W. 13931 C.S.M. Ross, J. 3/7872 Sgt. Fry, W. 25175 Sgt. Hall, G. A. 11875 Sgt. Knight, T. L. 13079 Sgt. Stone, N. P. 13644 L/Cpl. Poyer, A. 28740 Pte. Barr, B.
<i>7th East Yorkshire Regiment.</i> 11900 R.Q.M.S. Nicholls, W. 12017 Sgt. Slack, S. 22577 a/Sgt. Jackson, C. H. 15055 L/Sgt. Smales, J. R. 14/194 Cpl. Thompson, C. S.	<i>Brigade Headquarters.</i> Sgt. Yeats, J. Sapper Scotter, W.

MILITARY MEDAL

<i>10th West Yorkshire Regiment.</i> 13597 C.S.M. Anderson, A. 43313 C.S.M. Damms, G. H. 236452 Sgt. Barnes, W. 21886 Sgt. Bywater, H. 10908 Sgt. Dack, H. 12274 Sgt. Dalton, W. 11250 Sgt. Darley, A. W. 6630 Sgt. Fielding, J. A. 32948 Sgt. Heap, C. H. 10086 Sgt. Juett, W. H. 11692 Sgt. Moody, J. W. 14703 Sgt. Reid, J. 20/249 Sgt. Scott, J. 11666 Sgt. Slyfield, C. 11325 Sgt. Smith, F. 51442 Sgt. Smith, R. T. 16034 Sgt. Sykes, W. K.	12589 Sgt. Taylor, A. 11916 Sgt. Taylor, E. 12858 Sgt. Thompson, J. 24339 Sgt. Whincup, S. 40126 Sgt. White, A. U. 18/1390 L/Sgt. Brindle, J. A. 15733 Cpl. Baker, W. H. 43276 Cpl. Dakin, J. 12749 Cpl. Dean, F. 12260 Cpl. Fallon, W. R. 18576 Cpl. Greavatt, F. 11019 Cpl. Jackson, E. 42286 Cpl. Kilburn, J. W. 16/157 Cpl. Martin, J. 13650 Cpl. Noble, H. 19449 Cpl. Sefton, H. 17945 Cpl. Twiss, A. 28763 Cpl. Wheatley, T. N. 12117 L/Cpl. Button, S. V.
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MILITARY MEDAL (*continued*)

- 72557 L/Cpl. Colladge, T. G.
 21715 L/Cpl. McMahon, T.
 11965 L/Cpl. Mynott, C.
 26189 L/Cpl. Newbould, S.
 11546 Pte. Barker, E.
 306327 Pte. Blackburn, J. W.
 52017 Pte. Boomsma, T.
 43348 Pte. Cannon, A.
 11664 Pte. Cussens, E.
 13948 Pte. Downs, A. H.
 43278 Pte. Fisher, G. R.
 79705 Pte. Greenhough, H.
 49352 Pte. Hodgson, H.
 62352 Pte. Iddeson, C.
 12430 Pte. Lister, A.
 15170 Pte. Llewellyn, E. D.
 41830 Pte. Lumb, A.
 14278 Pte. Oates, J.
 15037 Pte. Oliver, J.
 36929 Pte. Padgett, J.
 265410 Pte. Payne, T.
 38117 Pte. Schofield, T. E.
 54148 Pte. Shearer, J.
 306263 Pte. Smith, T.
 235752 Pte. Stancliff, T.
 24830 Pte. Stone, S.
 27381 Pte. Taylor, W.
 8346 Pte. Townend, E.
 61796 Pte. Wighton, J. C.
- 7th East Yorkshire Regiment.*
- 9055 C.S.M. Briggs, G. E.
 30922 C.S.M. Cowell, R.
 6066 C.S.M. Stutt, W.
 14364 C.S.M. Wright, S.
 12149 C.Q.M.S. Hanson, J.
 11682 Sgt. Barlow, G.
 21742 Sgt. Bonewell, W.
 15362 Sgt. Carter, H.
 6869 Sgt. Cooper, E.
 6195 Sgt. Curry, J.
 1630 Sgt. Davis, F.
 13653 Sgt. Greenwell, A.
 10130 Sgt. Maughan, T.
 15700 Sgt. Potts, E.
- 13072 Sgt. Rudd, W.
 14582 Sgt. Todd, A.
 13074 Sgt. Taylor, P. P.
 12142 Sgt. Waddington, A.
 29619 Sgt. Ward, J.
 1416 Sgt. Wilson, J. W.
 13210 L/Sgt. Ashley, A. E.
 11977 L/Sgt. Carr, P.
 12176 L/Sgt. Tanfield, F.
 13053 Cpl. Bailey, J.
 888 Cpl. Bone, W. A.
 30917 Cpl. Hardy, T. A.
 12124 Cpl. Hill, A.
 1348 Cpl. Keeble, J. W.
 14900 Cpl. Kelly, J.
 9310 Cpl. Lower, C.
 12216 Cpl. Pinder, H.
 29346 Cpl. Searcy, A. E.
 11879 Cpl. Smith, J.
 18633 Cpl. Whiting, F.
 13742 L/Cpl. Amos, E.
 240240 L/Cpl. Bostock, E. J.
 16276 L/Cpl. Crawshaw, F.
 10305 L/Cpl. Galey, L.
 12608 L/Cpl. Gleadhill, W.
 10959 L/Cpl. Harrison, E.
 202522 L/Cpl. Humphrey, H.
 11347 L/Cpl. Johnson, J. W.
 11694 L/Cpl. Longden, J. A.
 17645 L/Cpl. Moses, J.
 15386 L/Cpl. Scott, E.
 12341 L/Cpl. Snell, W.
 18506 L/Cpl. Streets,
 276 Pte. Bassett, J. A.
 23631 Pte. Bennison, J. C.
 11950 Pte. Bradley, J.
 40779 Pte. Broadhead, T. B.
 29225 Pte. Brown, A.
 36266 Pte. Cunliffe, W.
 202961 Pte. Fairhead, F. S.
 29388 Pte. Ferguson, D.
 30990 Pte. Foster, F.
 12151 Pte. Freer, E.
 202572 Pte. Gardiner, W.
 30871 Pte. Grasby, O.
 29398 Pte. Greig, J.

MILITARY MEDAL (*continued*)

- 9551 Pte. Hurrill, H.
 11985 Pte. Hutchby, J. W.
 11586 Pte. Jackson, J. T.
 9097 Pte. Johnson, F.
 29286 Pte. Kemp, R. P.
 25975 Pte. Kershaw, A.
 5079 Pte. Kirby, H.
 10/7 Pte. Ledrow, G.
 6845 Pte. Marshall, C.
 36457 Pte. McManus,
 30181 Pte. Miller, A.
 201746 Pte. Newlove, J. A.
 11572 Pte. Nicholson, A. E.
 13046 Pte. Nicholson, C.
 51491 Pte. Owen, J.
 11617 Pte. Parkin, A.
 7233 Pte. Robinson, P.
 11113 Pte. Rockitt, F.
 16946 Pte. Roustoby, J. W.
 206325 Pte. Saunderson, R. D.
 36657 Pte. Seymour, W.
 12205 Pte. Siddall, J. F.
 12173 Pte. Simpson, R.
 224 Pte. Sizer, F.
 220213 Pte. Taylor, R. S.
 28345 Pte. Thorpe, A.
 51404 Pte. Toman, J.
 204104 Pte. Turner, H. C.
 30841 Pte. Willbond, E. A.
- 11348 Sgt. Hallinan, D.
 11397 Sgt. McNamara, P.
 11427 Sgt. Orchard, C. S.
 12205 Sgt. Palmer, C.
 11207 Sgt. Pearce, A. E.
 23533 Sgt. Potter, J.
 27186 Sgt. Udell, E.
 16298 Sgt. Wareham, E.
 10612 Sgt. Warre, W.
 11982 Sgt. Wood, H. E.
 11517 Sgt. Young, W. M.
 11813 L/Sgt. Burgess, A. W.
 11378 L/Sgt. Leake, S. J.
 208697 Cpl. Boswell, E. G.
 13420 Cpl. Davidson, J.
 11280 Cpl. Davis, A.
 204521 Cpl. Dudley, F.
 19719 Cpl. Gough, T.
 9943 Cpl. Marsh, H. J.
 13437 Cpl. Moore, T. H.
 14973 Cpl. Mozley, E.
 20082 Cpl. Page, W. W.
 28942 Cpl. Pinel, R. St. J.
 11189 Cpl. Ramsay, W.
 7684 Cpl. Whitehouse, C.
 16814 L/Cpl. Bradley, C.
 15694 L/Cpl. Dance, F. C.
 18588 L/Cpl. Dancey, T. A.
 12125 L/Cpl. Ennos, T. C.
 12076 L/Cpl. Grimley, W. E.
 20071 L/Cpl. Guy, A. S.
 23443 L/Cpl. Holleran, M.
 19744 L/Cpl. Holly, W. H.
 12391 L/Cpl. Martin, W. T.
 19543 L/Cpl. Pauli, W. E.
 20151 L/Cpl. Polhill, R.
 11453 L/Cpl. Routcliffe, W.
 13143 Pte. Barrett, G. H.
 11153 Pte. Barter, A. C.
 12041 Pte. Bath, W.
 12740 Pte. Brewer, H. D.
 20574 Pte. Davis, W.
 13083 Pte. Harris, J.
 11964 Pte. Hicks, S. C.
 32017 Pte. Jordan, C.
 24380 Pte. Lamerton, A. R.

6th Dorsetshire Regiment.

- 9493 C.S.M. Beck, E. C.
 11975 C.Q.M.S. Earwaker, W.
 13470 Sgt. Briant, C. E.
 9402 Sgt. Britt, J.
 3/8106 Sgt. Chidgey, W. W.
 6806 Sgt. Clarke, F.
 15797 Sgt. Cole, F. E.
 204593 Sgt. Dalgarno, J.
 3/6435 Sgt. Dayus, L. C.
 10807 Sgt. Drake, T.
 9421 Sgt. England, E.
 12063 Sgt. Flowers, H. E.
 9322 Sgt. Gent, R.
 25175 Sgt. Hall, G. A.

MILITARY MEDAL (*continued*)

10299 Pte. Legge, G.	
11020 Pte. Miles, F. A.	<i>Brigade Headquarters.</i>
11408 Pte. Morgan, T. H.	Sgt. Gibbs, O. A.
22155 Pte. Pearce, R. J.	Cpl. Shortall, M. J.
16156 Pte. Pigott, F. A.	L/Cpl. Morris, J.
19561 Pte. Roberts, C.	Sapper Godwin, J.
15724 Pte. Robins, G.	Sapper MacAskill, D.
11746 Pte. Seymour, G.	
19733 Pte. Tomlinson, S.	
28215 Pte. Wright, W. O.	

BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL

10th West Yorkshire Regiment.	7th East Yorkshire Regiment.
13597 C.S.M. Anderson, A. M.	29346 Sgt. Searcy, A. E.
24339 Sgt. Whincup, S.	14900 Cpl. Kelly, J.
40126 Sgt. White, A. V.	<i>Brigade Headquarters.</i>
21715 L/Cpl. McMahon, T.	L/Cpl. Morris, J.
11965 L/Cpl. Mynott, C.	

MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES

10th West Yorkshire Regiment.	21715 L/Cpl McMahon, T.
Lt.-Col. W. Gibson, D.S.O., M.C. (twice)	325202 L/Cpl. Moore, M. C. J.
Lt.-Col. P. R. O. A. Simner, D.S.O.	13661 L/Cpl. Oliver, A.
Major J. E. Crabtree	<i>7th East Yorkshire Regiment.</i>
Capt. A. F. G. Anderson	Lt.-Col. G. East-King, D.S.O. (four times)
Capt. J. C. Braithwaite, D.S.O., M.C.	Lt.-Col. N. F. Jenkins, C.M.G.
Capt. A. T. Brown, M.C.	Major W. E. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C. (twice)
Capt. W. A. L. Burne	Capt. H. W. Brooke
Capt. W. L. Henderson	Capt. F. Carruthers
Capt. E. J. Smith	Capt. F. K. Richardson (twice)
2nd Lieut. H. Dean	Capt. K. A. Thirsk, M.C.
2nd Lieut. W. P. Marsdin	Capt. F. C. Tonkin, D.S.O., M.C. (twice)
10130 R.S.M. Mellor, J.	Capt. O. Varley, D.S.O., M.C.
13597 C.S.M. Anderson, A. M.	Lieut. H. K. Buck
12700 C.Q.M.S. Campbell, J.	12192 C.Q.M.S. Wright, E. (twice)
17294 Sgt. Hackworth, W. D.	6869 Sgt. Cooper, E. (M.M.)
6166 Sgt. Hubbard, B. (twice)	12017 Sgt. Slack, S.
10985 Sgt. Pickard, J.	
18404 Cpl. Harding, N	

MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES (*continued*)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 13210 Cpl. Ashley, A. F. | Capt. A. E. Barton |
| 11511 Cpl. Moore, C. H. | Capt. and Q.M. T. Green (twice) |
| 13898 Cpl. Wigham, J. E. | Lieut. and Adj. P. S. Barber. |
| 12645 L/Cpl. Barrett, J. W. | 8284 R.S.M. Wrapson, W. J. |
| 12285 Pte. Gill, T. | 10782 C.S.M. Crumpler, G. V. |
| 12619 Pte. Lott, T. B. | 12349 Sgt. Bukley, H., D.C.M. |

6th Dorsetshire Regiment.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lt.-Col. A. L. Moulton-Barrett
(twice) | 16062 Sgt. Doddington, J. |
| Lt.-Col. C. A. Rowley, D.S.O. | 11365 Sgt. Jackman, F. J. |
| Lt.-Col. E. S. Weldon, D.S.O. | 11253 Cpl. Bennett, H. M. C. |
| Major J. R. Acton | 22369 L/Cpl. Farmer, S. |
| Major T. H. F. Johnson | 24964 Pte. Edwards, C. T. |
| Major F. J. Morley, D.S.O.,
M.C. | 11778 Pte. Matthews, W. |
| Major D. P. Shaw, D.S.O. | 11092 Pte. Thick, W. |

Brigade Headquarters.

- Sgt. Robertson, A. E.
Sgt. Yeats, J.

PROMOTIONS

- Lt.-Col. T/Brig.-General C. Yatman, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Brevet Colonel.
 Major T/Brig.-General J. F. R. Hope, D.S.O., to be Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.
 Capt. H. J. Simson, M.C. (Brigade Major), to be Brevet Major.

(There are known to be many omissions under this heading.)

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

7th East Yorkshire Regiment.

- Lt.-Col. G. East-King, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre (France).
 8334 R.S.M. Utton, A., D.C.M., Croix de Guerre (Belgium).
 12608 L/Cpl. Gleadhill, W., D.C.M., M.M., Médaille Militaire (France).
 29522 Pte. Darley, T. W., Médaille d'Honneur avec Glaives (France).

6th Dorsetshire Regiment.

- Lt.-Col. G. B. de M. Mairis, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.
 Lt.-Col. A. L. Moulton-Barrett, Croix de Guerre (Belgium).
 Lt.-Col. C. A. Rowley, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre (France).
 2nd Lieut. E. H. Llewellyn, Silver Medal for Military Valour (Italy).
 8284 R.S.M. Wrapson, W. J., Croix de Guerre (Belgium).
 11106 Sgt. Whittington, J., Croix de Guerre (Belgium).
 11572 L/Cpl. Bishop, W. H., Croix de Guerre (Belgium).
 18887 L/Cpl. West, J. B. T., Médaille Militaire (France).

APPENDIX IV

175

Summary.

V.C.	2	Bar to M.C.	3
C.M.G.	4	D.C.M.	52
O.B.E.	1	M.S.M.	19
D.S.O.	14	M.M.	230
Bar to D.S.O.	1	Bar to M.M.	8
M.C.	64	Foreign Decorations.	12

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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